New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—containing [illegible] Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and [illegible] more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted) at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of [illegible]. It is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carriers; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance. Three Dollars in advance required in all [illegible] with Country Newspapers.

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. TEN copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Selden, Withers & Co.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 16—8 P. M.

SELDEN, WITHERS & CO. have not suspended. Their Bank was open all day, and their notes promptly redeemed. The entire community is strongly in favor of their going on. MAC.

Delaware Election.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The full official votes of this State have been received, and give CAUSEY, the Native American candidate for Governor, 732 majority, and CULLEN, the nominee of the same party for Congress, a majority of 304.

Sale of the U. S. Arsenal at Rome—Railroad Accident—The Utica and Black River Railroad.

UTICA, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The U. S. Arsenal property, at Rome, was sold at auction yesterday, under the direction of Capt. ABEEL and Major SYMINGTON. The Arsenal and Magazine buildings and lot were purchased by ALVA MUNGS for $12,600, and the dwellings and adjoining grounds by THOMAS ABEEL, at $6,600.

MATTHEW CONNER, an employé on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, was run over by the cars and instantly killed, in Rome, yesterday afternoon, where he resided.

The Utica and Black River Railroad will be completed from here to Trenton about the 1st of December, and two trains are to run daily during the Winter.

Loss of the Propeller Bucephalus—Seven Persons Drowned.

PORT HURON, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The propeller Bucephalus foundered in Saginaw Bay during a severe gale, and seven of her crew were drowned.

She was loaded with corn for Buffalo. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Fire at Montrose.

MONTROSE, Thursday, Nov. 16.

Another fire occurred in this place to-day, destroying the old hotel next to KEELER's block. It belonged to a Mr. SALISBURY of New-York. The loss is small.

The Quebec and Richmond Railway.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 16.

It is officially announced that the Quebec and Richmond Railway will be in readiness for business on the 27th inst. The members of the Canadian Legislature have been invited to pay a visit to the Tubular Iron Bridge over the Chaudiere River on Saturday next.

The Central Railroad Excursionists.

ZANESVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 15.

The Railroad excursionists arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and were received by the military and escorted to the City Hall, where they were welcomed by Judge JAMES.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The excursionists reached this city at 1 o'clock to-day, and became the guests of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, by whom they were finely entertained at the Burnet House. They go to Indianapolis to-morrow.

The Know-Nothing Convention—Cincinnati Money Market.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The Know-Nothing Convention is understood to be in session here, but nothing is known as to its object or of its proceedings.

Eastern Exchange is very scarce, and is being sold to outside parties as high as two and a half per cent. premium.

There is nothing new to report in money matters.

Death of a Roman Catholic Clergyman.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Nov. 16.

Rev. JOHN BRADY, for many years the pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in this city, died this evening of cholera, after an illness of about twenty-four hours.

The New City Charter [illegible].

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The official vote of Monday on the proposed new Charter increases the number of Aldermen from eight to twelve, to be elected on the general ticket.

General Taylor's Residence.

From the Baton Rouge Courier.

In Harper for November, we notice an interesting article on "General TAYLOR's residence at Baton Rouge," illustrated with a truthful picture of the same. The sad reality and truth of the writer's words, when he says, "A few years more and General TAYLOR's residence will have disappeared," must strike the visitor as he ascends the beautiful avenue leading out of the town to the barracks. The modest little picket fence, with its unassuming gate, have gone to decay; and the shrubs and flowers, so carefully protected in the days of the old man's glory, have become rank and wild in their struggles with briers and brambles for existence. The vine growing over the balcony, so carefully looked after by the gentle hand of the old Hero's daughter, no longer blooms to fill the air with fragrance. The flowers have drooped, the leaves withered, and nothing but the ghostly frame of "what was," now lingers. The house itself is a spectre. The last and only occupant since Gen. TAYLOR left it forever was Col. WEBSTER and family, who are also numbered with the dead; and the "old rustic cottage," as it is, has been turned over to the rats, and it reels now to tumble to ashes under the gnawing tooth of oblivion. What a lesson!

It was a very brief day ago, when the old gentleman returned from the wars, "with all his honors fresh upon him." A former residence in Baton Rouge, had endeared him to our people, and they claimed him as a citizen—the news of his approach was heralded, and the town went to the water's edge to welcome him. A torch-light procession with music and banners, followed him, and amid the cheers and acclamations of the people he was escorted to the home of his choice, the cottage, now drooping its head, and only rescued from oblivion by a wood cut. What an episode in the history of the world's glory!

With what reluctance the old man left that fairy spot, his own words betray, but there was a destiny ruling him, and he was forced away, to occupy a position altogether unsuited to his temperament. That destiny has been sadly worked out. The hero of Buena-Vista is dead, his amiable widow has followed him, and his accomplished son-in-law, W. W. BLISS has fought his last battle.

The remains of Gen. TAYLOR should have been deposited on this spot—a place (as he once expressed himself) more dear to him than any other on earth.

THE ELECTION.

LATEST RETURNS.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY MAJORITIES.

Clark over Seymour.		Seymour over Clark.	
*Allegany	770	New-York	14581
*Broome	1724	*Albany	1445
Cattaraugus	811	*Chemung	405
*Cayuga	1505	*Delaware	56
*Chautauque	1368	*Erie	3133
*Chenango	1692	*Greene	322
*Columbia	64	*Herkimer	540
*Cortland	774	Kings	3318
*Clinton	414	*Lewis	34
*Duchess	258	*Oneida	349
*Essex	1020	*Otsego	2023
*Franklin	76	*Putnam	63
*Fulton and Ham.	396	*Queens	301
*Genesee	875	*Rensselaer	63
*Jefferson	293	*Richmond	190
*Livingston	835	*Seneca	58
*Montgomery	203	*Suffolk	121
*Madison	906	*Steuben	406
*Monroe	715	*Tioga	3
*Niagara	1228	*Westchester	528
*Onondaga	182		
*Ontario	1149	Total	27,941
*Orange	386		
*Oswego	1407		
*Orleans	907		
*Rockland	4		
*St. Lawrence	1335		
*Saratoga	939		
*Schenectady	469		
*Schoharie	120		
*Sullivan	33		
*Schuyler	215		
*Tompkins	865		
*Ulster	66		
*Washington	1928		
*Warren	260		
*Wayne	983		
*Wyoming	856		
*Yates	580		
Total	28,117	Clark ahead	176

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Official Vote.

	Raymond.	Ludlow.
New-York	12904	29377
Suffolk	1143	1836
Westchester	2253	1753
Richmond	606	701
Fulton and Hamilton	1961	1506
Schenectady	1290	384
Niagara	2859	898
Seneca	1162	1091
Greene	1298	1659
Cayuga	3910	1076
Orleans	1587	499
Queens	1497	853
Rockland	381	484
Wyoming	2209	1084
Clinton	1655	1394
Cortland	2560	1277
Sullivan	1052	738
Genesee	1609	941
Broome	2314	304
Livingston	2110	966
Madison	2719	2690
Montgomery	2026	1794
Herkimer	2580	2677
Chautauque	3807	1251
Chemung	1067	1452
Essex	2110	862
Jefferson	3970	3472
Oneida	7654	6476
Ontario	3460	959
Schoharie	2125	829
Tioga	1708	1404
Washington	3063	1150
Yates	1728	986
Thirty-two counties	82,571	64,305

Raymond ahead in thirty two counties.....18,266

Seymour, for Governor, in same counties.....41

OFFICIAL RETURNS—BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 16.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—We have the vote in all the towns in Allegany County, but Bolivar, Grove, Independence, Scio and Wirt. They foot up as follows: Clark, 1,889; Seymour, 1,167.

The Angelica Whig, received this morning, give the following figures for that County: Clark, 3,102; Seymour, 1,120; Ullmann, 2,049; Bronson, 173.

In another part of the paper it says Clark's majority over Seymour is eight or nine hundred.

LEWIS COUNTY—Clark, 1,340; Seymour, 1,362.

WAYNE COUNTY—Clark, 3,067; Seymour, 2,084.

DELAWARE COUNTY—Clark, 2,772; Seymour, 2,828.

Schuyler County is reported as giving 215 majority for Clark. This County was created last Winter, and has been overlooked till now.

Many of the official returns received have been officially corrected, the mistakes originating in the various County Canvassing offices.

The latest footings of the Journal make Seymour thirty-six ahead of Clark, with the official returns from the Counties of Allegany and Warren yet to come in.

The figures in the Argus office this evening, received complete, give a majority of five hundred and seventy-nine for Clark.

TROY, Thursday, Nov. 16.

CLINTON COUNTY—[Official.]—Majority for Clark over Seymour, 417.

ESSEX COUNTY—[Official.]—Clark's majority, 1,021.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TURF.

Another Match with William Tell.

Another trotting match was made yesterday with a Jersey stallion and the celebrated horse William Tell, which is owned in part by the experienced turfman, JAMES WHELPLEY. The contest will come off at the Union Course, Long Island, on the 30th inst.

Sale of Paintings—National Academy of Design.

A large sale of Oil Paintings was commenced last evening at the Exhibition Rooms of the Academy of Design, No 633 Broadway. The collection is a private gallery, and embraces a fine array of well executed landscapes, some beautiful marine pieces, with pastoral subjects, &c., painted by foreign and home artists of celebrity. The sale gathered a meagre number. Purchasers were slow in their bids, and most of the sales effected were at prices greatly reduced from the original cost. A landscape with figures and stream, water breaking over rocks, a highly effective and powerfully painted picture, by ANDREWS, commanded the highest price, $75. By far the greatest number were sold for less than $20. To those appreciative of this department of art, and desirous of adding to their galleries, we should say, as paintings are now selling both at this and other similar auctions in town, that the present afforded the best possible facilities. At the above place the sale is to be resumed this evening.

Arrest of a Policy-Dealer.

Yesterday morning, JOHN RICKER, the keeper of a policy-office at No. 20 Second-avenue, was charged, before Judge WELSH, on the oath of ANNA LEONARD, of No. 252 Third-avenue, with selling her three worthless bits of paper for two cents each, purporting to be tickets for the Baltimore and Wilmington Lotteries. He told the woman "to come back at 2 o'clock, and then the drawings would be in by telegraph." She went accordingly, but "her numbers had drawn nothing." She purchased other numbers at the previous price, and was told to come at 7 o'clock. She deposed that she "asked for 79 and 30," but was not so fortunate as to obtain her favorite numbers; and added, "the tickets are small pieces of white paper," and remarked, "I have received no consideration for my money except the said little bits of white paper." The defendant was committed to await an examination in the matter.

The Alleged $17,000 Fraud.

Yesterday afternoon the Messrs. [illegible] appeared before Justice OSBORNE, at the Halls of Justice, accompanied by their counsel, and demanded a hearing in the case of the alleged fraud

with which Mr. CHAPMAN recently charged them. JONAS B. PHILLIPS appeared for the prosecution, and owing to the absence of associate counsel a postponement of the investigation was requested. The magistrate granted the request and adjourned the examination over until the 27th inst. A card from the parties appears in our advertising columns. It is explanatory.

The "New-a-Day Guard."

A Target Company, bearing the above unique and expressive cognomen, will leave this City, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, on Thanksgiving Day, (30th inst.,) for Port Chester, where they will spend the day. The Company will be commanded by Capt. GEORGE B. WINANS, and is composed of the élite of the young men of this and the neighboring cities. The uniform adopted for the occasion is neat and appropriate.

Fire in Pearl-street.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District at a quarter of 10 o'clock, last night, was caused by a slight fire in the pump-shop of GEORGE SEELEY, rear of No. 542 Pearl street. It was extinguished without the aid of the Fire Department, and before any damage of consequence was done.

THE SECOND ANNUAL FOWL SHOW.—A meeting of the National Poultry Society was held in the Astor House last evening, P. T. BARNUM in the Chair, and it was resolved that the second annual show of the Society be held in the American Museum, New-York City, from the 15th to the 21st of January next, both inclusive. The Society, encouraged by the success of the last exhibition, will offer still more and larger premiums than were awarded last year, and promises to spare no exertions to render the Second Annual Show superior to the first. It was also

Resolved, The Society feel called upon to express their great obligations to the several Railroads which transported the birds free of charge to the last exhibition; and in view of the fact that this show is made solely for the object of promoting improvement in the breed of domestic poultry, we hope the railroads and other public conveyances will extend the same favor to exhibitors the present season.

Mr. BARNUM will assume the management and responsibility of the Show on the same liberal terms and conditions that characterized the last.

After appointing Committees of Arrangement and transacting other preliminary business, the meeting adjourned sine die.

Accidents.

Yesterday evening a stage driver of the Knickerbocker line was terribly injured by falling from his vehicle box near Fourth-street. He was taken home insensible.... Wednesday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, as Thomas Sweeney, a carman, was driving through Fifty-fifth-street, he accidentally fell off his cart, the wheels passing over his body and breaking one of his legs. He was removed to the City Hospital, where his recovery is considered doubtful.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Canvassers.

THIRD DAY.

The Board reassembled in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday afternoon, according to adjournment.

TUNIS G. BERGEN occupied the Chair, and a quorum answered to their names.

The imperfect returns were brought back and rectified, with the exception of the First District, Fifth Ward, when the Board proceeded with the business before them, commencing at the Tenth Ward, where the canvass was discontinued the evening previous.

On reaching the First and Second Districts of the Twelfth Ward, the returns were found to be imperfect, and Alderman REMSEN was deputed to take them to the Inspectors for correction.

A deficiency was also found in the First District of the Fifteenth Ward, and Supervisor RALPH was deputed to take the returns back for correction.

After canvassing from the Tenth to the Nineteenth Ward, exclusive of the imperfect districts, the Board adjourned till to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Alderman DAYTON presented a communication from THOMAS BOWIE, one of the Inspectors of Election of the Second District, Sixth Ward, in which he protests against the reception of the returns of that District, and states, under oath, that said returns are illegal, for the reason that the public was, in part, excluded from the room in which the votes were counted, and also because the clerks were allowed to take the tally paper into an adjoining apartment to make up the canvass. He further states that he was induced to sign said returns at the time, and from matters which have since come to his knowledge connected therewith, he asks to have his name stricken out.

Supervisor ANDREWS moved to place the affidavit in the hands of the Grand Jury, for the purpose of having the party making it indicted for signing a statement which he now alleges to be false. Lost.

Alderman DAYTON moved to attach the paper to the returns which had been signed by the party—the returns having previously been passed upon by the Board of Canvassers.

Pending the discussion, the Board adjourned till to-day, at 1 P. M.

The Riot Investigation.

The investigation before Coroner HANFORD in reference to the recent election riot, in which HARRISON and SMITH lost their lives, has been progressing for nine days, and would have been concluded last night but for the neglect of Sheriff LOTT to appear and give his testimony. A further adjournment took place until this (Friday) afternoon, and the Coroner issued an attachment, which was placed in the hands of Constable MINER, to compel the attendance of the Sheriff.

EDWARD WADE, one of the Deputy Sheriffs, is said to be dangerously ill from injuries received at the recent election riot.

Arrest of Illegal Voters.

Last evening two men, named ADAM PETER and JOHN GREEN, residing in the Third Ward, were arrested by Officer SMITH, of the Third Ward, Brooklyn, on a charge of voting illegally at the last election. They were taken to Brooklyn for trial.

A Lamentable Case of Suicide.

A young and beautiful woman, named ANN CONLAN, having been crossed in love, on Wednesday night took an over-dose of laudanum, and avowed her determination not to live longer. Dr. McDONNELL was sent for, but the girl positively refused to take anything to throw off the poison. At last accounts, Miss CONLAN was not dead, but there were no hopes of her recovery. She resides in Warren-street, near Nevins, Brooklyn.

THE FRANKLIN RELICS.—We have carefully examined the articles brought home by Dr. RAE, which are at the Admiralty. They consist of about two dozen large silver spoons and forks, a gold chronometer—the cases of which are detached from the works—portions of a telescope, four knives, a Guelphic order belonging to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, a small circular silver plate bearing that officer's name, which probably served as the head of a walking-stick; one small gold watch-chain, and a fragment of a flannel vest, with Le Vesconte's initials in the centre. These articles constitute evidence of a positive kind so far as they go. Their presence in England is a fact—a fact which must be accounted for somehow. They were in the possession of Dr. RAE's Esquimaux; so far is certain. That they were not given to these natives by their owners we may assume; and the circumstance that they were found in their hands by Dr. RAE, implies that they were picked up when their owners were either absent or dead.—London Athenæum.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING AT SEBASTOPOL.

REPORTED RESULTS.

More About Mr. Soule and France.

RUSSIA RESOLVES ON A PROLONGED WAR.

AUSTRIA DELAYS TAKING PART.

The Markets, &c.

The British Mail steamer Asia, from Liverpool Saturday morning, Nov. 4, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning.

By the Asia we have three days' later news. Sharp fighting had been going on before Sebastopol, but the news to hand leaves us altogether in the dark as to particulars. Russian dispatches state that the Allies had suffered two several defeats, the French had had their works stormed and sixteen guns spiked; and the English cavalry had been attacked at Balaklava and routed with the loss of 500 horses. British and French statements offer no explicit denial of these reports. They merely say that the Russian story is "improbable" and "exaggerated." Complaints are made that the Allied Governments do not publish reliable information, and very unfavorable inferences are drawn from their silence. It is vaguely said, however, that Sebastopol cannot hold out many days."

At Liverpool the Cotton market was steady and slightly higher. Breadstuffs lower on the week, but buoyant in tone. Money easier. Consols 94.

The Canadian screw-steamships Cleopatra and Ottawa are embarking troops, the former at Cork, the latter at Portsmouth.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Navigation Company have issued a special circular, ordering that (taking warning by the recent deplorable loss of the Arctic,) when the weather sets in thick, so that objects cannot be distinguished, say a quarter of a mile distant, the ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company shall be slowed to half-speed; or, if the fog become more dense, the speed is to be further reduced, or wholly stopped; and the steam-whistle to be sounded during the continuance of the fog. The diminution of speed and the sounding of the whistle are to be entered in the log-book. Any deviation from these orders will be punished by dismissal of the officers of the ships.

WAR MATTERS.

Movements and Opinions in Paris.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1854.

The Parisians are quite exasperated at getting MENSCHIKOFF's news three and four days before they get CANROBERT's. Half of their exasperation is because they believe it true, in spite of the editorial doubts thrown upon it. They would prefer making their news for themselves. There is quite a clamor for French news, but we receive none but Russian that is fresh. Everything else is old and repetitions. It is really aggravating to get nothing but MENSCHIKOFF's inevitable bulletin, stating that no damage has been done, and suggesting the idea that the enemy has gone huckleberrying. Every successive one elicits a shriek of disapprobation from the press. The Presse says MENSCHIKOFF must be blasé and incapable of emotion, if he attaches no importance to a bombardment of six days' duration. The Siècle is wild with vexation, and deliberately disbelieves. The story of spiking mortars and cannon elicited a whirlwind of incredulity. GALIGNANI, who writes editorials of late, thinks the sinking of Russian ships in the port of Sebastopol, to keep the enemy out, an unprincipled act; he thinks it would have simplified matters to let the enemy in. GALIGNANI must have forgotten the fact that MENSCHIKOFF is a Russian, and that his tactics are rather discordant than coincident with the plans of the Allies. If the Czar had made GALIGNANI commander of Sebastopol, I think the city would have fallen many weeks ago, and that numerous useful lives might have been spared. Then we have indications that Winter is setting in in the Black Sea, and it might just happen that snow at Sebastopol repeat in '54 the effects of snow at Moscow in '14. The Emperor is obliged to defer and defer his stag hunt at Compiegne, which it would be indecent to attend in his present state of uncertainty. No doubt his Majesty's temper is sorely tried, for it is SIX WEEKS since Sebastopol ought to have fallen, according to his own calculation in the Moniteur, and in fact his own declaration, on horseback, at Boulogne. No one sees him by any chance now in public. But the day when the grand news really arrives he will come to Paris in a great state of glee to receive the congratulations of his subjects, and pretend that he was sure of it, and had the usual confidence in his star.

A very good joke circulated at the Bourse the other day,—on an occasion when the gentlemen of the locality had time to amuse themselves. It was said, referring to his Majesty's Sebastopol announcement at Boulogne, that when the fortress really was taken LOUIS NAPOLEON might exclaim, "There, I said so! Why, I said so publicly a month ago!"

What recompense think you his Majesty has bestowed upon his cousin NAPOLEON JEROME, "for his fine conduct at the battle of the Alma!" He has authorized him to wear the military medal! This medal was invented two years ago, and paid for out of the Orleans Confiscation fund. He gives it by handsful, on gala days and at reviews, to meritorious soldiers of all grades. That he should bestow such a testimonial, fit only for a private, upon a man holding the rank of General of Division, seems really to be an intentional insult. If it means anything, it means that the Emperor thinks it a praiseworthy act, that a General should maintain his self-possession in the presence of the enemy. It is another of the sugar plum recompenses that have been so often bestowed of late. I doubt whether the recipient will be grateful for the favor, evidently more likely to reduce him to the level of those to whom a medal would be a distinction, than to elevate him to the rank of those to whom a medal would be a mockery.

His Majesty has had to explain a passage in his letter of condolence to Madame ST. ARNAUD. A very plain-spoken letter published in the London Times, complained that the words "resisting timid opinions," applied to ST. ARNAUD, could only mean that ST. ARNAUD urged on the expedition to the Crimea, while the "timid" English dissuaded from it. The Moniteur was therefore obliged to protest against such "false interpretations," and to declare that the "timid opinions" were entertained by Frenchmen alone. The expression was used to contrast more forcibly the energy of ST. ARNAUD with the hesitation of some of his brother officers. Thus an anonymous Englishman, scribling in the London Times, has forced LOUIS NAPOLEON to explain, and perhaps to fib, for it was thought at the time he really intended a lunge at his allies. DICK TINTO.

THE SOULE AFFAIR.

Present Aspect of the Case in France.

No Answer to the Demand for Explanation.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1854.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS would appear to be bothered by the request to explain served upon him by Mr. MASON, in regard to Mr. SOULE. For up to a late hour to-day, he had returned no reply. He has asked for the opinion of two Cabinet councils, the Emperor's opinion, and the opinion of the Court of St. James. A conference has been held at St. Cloud, and another at Paris. Everybody must be perplexed, for no reply is forthcoming, and this evening and this morning made the fifth day. The London Times has proffered its advice—which is that France make no explanations. This article is translated at length in the Moniteur of this morning. The Examiner thinks that explanations must be made, on the contrary—but the Moniteur does not mention this singular opinion. So that our Legation is getting impatient and uneasy, and is more than ever decided to leave, unless an apology arrive speedily. You can judge as well as we can, whether LOUIS NAPOLEON is likely to apologize, or in any way to take a back track or a side track. Especially when I mention the fact that he has written an editorial on the subject, in the most alarmingly semi-official style, so bland, so dignified, so imperturbable, that every one who has become inured to his system feels convinced that treachery is lurking underneath, and suspects either snakes or snags. The imperial scrivener commences by saying that there are many reasons why France and the United States ought to be thick. I know you will laugh when I mention these reasons—but my duty is plain, and to shrink would be poltroonery. He says that "the name of the Sovereign who now governs France ought to awaken reminiscences of ancient ties; the former Empire, with its peculiar amplitude," was an ally of America. Then the present Emperor has revived the "principle of appeal to the nation and of universal suffrage, which must knit the two countries closer together." I feel that you are laughing, but I continue undauntedly. "The principles which the government of the Emperor defends are such as speak to the mind of a free nation, and must excite its sympathy." After all these motives for mutual esteem, come the regrets, mingled with surprise that other events present a different character. These events are the SOULE duel, the DILLON affair at San Francisco, and the refugee demonstration in New-York Harbor. The imperial editor would be loath to suppose that the Government is in any way responsible for these deplorable proceedings, and trusts that the friendship of the two nations will soon have lasted a century.

But the cloven foot is plainly visible in this bland extract. The evident meaning is that France ardently desires peace with America: but that it is possible the conduct of America may compel her to stand up for her rights, her honor and her flag. It means to prepare the public mind, to serve as a hint to other editors how to treat the delicate subject, how to make it appear that France is reluctantly forced to notice these things, and would grieve to differ on any point with her beloved transatlantic ally. The article would be unnecessary were a polite reply to be returned to Mr. MASON, and is the most conclusive evidence I have seen that the reply will be a tart one. But you will publish the entire article from the Constitutionnel, and may rest assured it was either written by the Emperor personally, or by DROUYN DE L'HUYS, upon data furnished by him.

Americans in Paris are very much divided in opinion upon the merits of this affair. It is maintained, largely, on one side, that Mr. SOULE's character and quality as Ambassador protected him in Spain only, to whose Court he was accredited, and that consequently France had a right to disregard his position in its dislike for his person. On the other hand, it is held that an Ambassador is sacred from insult throughout Christendom, not only in the countries near to whose sovereigns he is to reside, but in those which he may have occasion to cross, or which he may choose to visit. This would seem to be a point not yet settled, and which the present occurrence may serve to elucidate. I may say, however, that all are agreed upon the opportuneness, the wisdom, the necessity of the measure. All regard it as at once inopportune, unwise and unnecessary. So do such French as are acquainted with the facts; so do all Englishmen whom I have heard express an opinion. It would do no good to vex the United States, and it might do harm. That the Government must abominate Mr. SOULE, his antecedents, his principles, his acts and his associations, required no such evidence. The Government had no reason to fear Mr. SOULE's influence or his presence, against which its police was a doubly sufficient safeguard. To everybody's eyes, therefore, the measure of exclusion has an appearance of gratuitous and uncalled for rebuke. That General PIERCE deserved it, can admit of no doubt, but it may be a question whether it was prudent to administer it. The London Times calls it a "foolish affair" all round; intimating that LOUIS NAPOLEON was foolish in repulsing SOULE, and that Mr. MASON is foolish in calling for immediate explanation. The opinion is gaining ground that the American people will not consider itself insulted in the person of Mr. SOULE, and will not make war for an indignity put upon a foreigner, a slaveholder and a demagogue—a man whose nomination is deplored, and whose eagerness for mischief it acknowledged. Reflecting people rather look upon it as an incident which may be productive of lasting good, in the reform it may induce in the manner of making foreign appointments. If it is regarded as a French quarrel, between a French demagogue and a French demagogue hater—if it is thought that the Government would not have taken the same step against an American born, and that our own authorities are deeply to blame for putting a dangerous man in a responsible position, perhaps it will be thought the part of wisdom to profit by the lesson, and resolve to err in a like manner no more.

A curious feature of the affair was, that for a week no one knew it. Not a Paris correspondent alluded to it in the London journals. The Times stated it, however, as a fact, and it was from thence copied, with doubts, into the Presse here. The Presse received instructions to pursue the subject no further. All the other papers were forbidden to mention it. The Bourse had it one day, distantly, but forgot it the next. Thus an event that might involve two countries in war, and which had led a Minister Plenipotentiary to assert that he should demand his passports, was totally kept from the knowledge of the people. Either this Government assumes undue privileges for itself, or it is entertaining extraordinary ideas of the fitness of the nation to be acquainted with a misunderstanding which may end in a rupture or hostilities. Now, however, the subject has fallen into the public domain, the Moniteur giving the cue and the Constitutionnel setting the psalm.

Apropos of the Moniteur, it is publishing, in its feuilleton, without acknowledgment, a translation of The Lamplighter, under the title of Gerty. So that the great authority in the matter of signatures disdain to obey its own regulations, and actually prints an American novel in such a way as to make it pass for an original French production.

SANDERS' letter to the French people is not circulated with much energy. While bales of the Swiss letter were sent to supposed patriots in Paris for distribution, nobody has seen or been able to procure a copy of this later production. I do not speak of myself, for of course I know all about it, as a respectable correspondent should. I noticed that it abounded in capital letters and notes of admiration, and that it appeared to have emanated from a brain whose hair stood on end. I have no sympathy with Mr. SANDERS, nor in fact with any of his clan—all of them intent on furthering private ends by the pretence and assumption of holy and lofty aspirations. All of SANDERS' Swiss and Gallic eloquence has no other end and aim than to serve as a fulcrum in the next Presidential election. Is it possible that any one takes SANDERS for a benefactor? Two years from now, it will be claimed, in the interest of his party, that he struggled for the liberty of Europe, and the redemption from bondage of millions of oppressed men, women and children. No one will believe it then,—why should they now? DICK TINTO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning, Nov. 4.

BARING BROTHERS quote Consols 94¼@94⅜. Bullion in Bank of England shows a decrease of £168,000. Silver Dollars are quoted at 5s. @ 5s. 3½d. Bar Silver, 5s. 0½d. Doubloons, 7[illegible]. Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

It is said that Mr. OLIVER's fleet of ships will be offered for sale on the 22d inst., creditors being permitted to purchase to extent of one-half, with Mr. OLIVER's own paper. There are rumors of two or three small firms being in embarrassment—but only to trifling amount.

The steamer Charity, from Quebec, arrived this morning.

The mail to hand this morning brings no accounts really later or more intelligible from the Crimea. We have a repetition, in various shapes, of the previous news, and a statement that to the 27th of October, the siege was progressing favorably. The city was on fire in several places on the 18th and 19th.

There are rumors of disturbances in Sicily and Calabria.

Official.

SATURDAY, 12:45 A. M.—The following telegraphic dispatch has been received at the Foreign Office from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, and forwarded to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Minister of the War Department:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—The captain of the English steam transport which left Balaklava on the evening of the 25th, confirms in a great part the information brought this morning by a French ship, and transmitted immediately to London and Marseilles. It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th. Their numbers are supposed to have been about

hand to hand. The attack was unexpected. The Russians advanced their infantry. To resist these at first there were *Ottoman* and *Scotch troops*. The Turks gave way, and even spiked the guns, which, seized by the Russians, were turned against them. The Scotch, on the contrary, remained firm in their position. Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield the ground, remaining nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon our troops. Three regiments of English Light Cavalry, exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries, suffered immensely. The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery. On the next day their position was attacked by a body of 8,000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaklava. They repulsed the enemy with great slaughter.

The loss of the Russians must have been very great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened, and according to the report of wounded officers some of whom have arrived at Buyukdere. The belief continued that Sebastopol would be soon in the hands of the allies. This is merely what has been gathered on the spot, from several persons who were eyewitnesses of what took place.

The names of the killed and wounded are reserved for the official account; among the names there is none of a general officer.

(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Lord DUNKELLIN's promotion as Captain and Lieutenant Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, appears in the *Gazette* last evening.

THE WAR.

Severe Fighting—Result Doubtful.

The British steamer *Trent* left the coast of the Crimea on the 25th October, and arrived on the following day at Varna, whence a dispatch, sent for transmission by telegraph to the nearest station, reached the French and English Governments, on November 1. Up to the time of the *Trent's* departure the siege and bombardment were going on with regularity and success. So heavy had been the fire of the besieging batteries, and so terrible was the loss of life in the town of Sebastopol, that the air was reported to be tainted by the number of unburied dead. Guns had been brought to bear upon the gates, and Admiral NACHIMOFF had been killed by the fragment of a shell. If this last circumstance be confirmed, it is remarkable that the two chief officers of the Russian navy who planned and executed the attack on Sinope, should have both been killed within a year. A report was circulated in Constantinople that Lord RAGLAN had expressed his opinion in favor of a prolonged bombardment in preference to an immediate assault. Having accomplished the prodigious labor of conveying the heavy guns and ammunition, and opening a successful fire on Sebastopol, the reduction of the place is considered only a question of time, and the operations are carried on with comparatively small loss to the allied forces. An assault, on the contrary, though it might lead to more rapid success, would cost innumerable lives and materially weaken the besieging armies.

The Russian Statement and Greek Confirmation Thereof.

The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes the following dispatch, which it professes to have received from Kishineff, in Bessarabia, dated 29th October:

"On the 25th, General LIPRANDI attacked the detached camp of the English and took the four redoubts which protected their position. The assailants also took eleven guns.

"At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made that it probably cost the English half their light cavalry. Lord CARDIGAN, who commanded, escaped with difficulty.

"Lord DUNKELLIN was taken prisoner."

Greek Account.

Communications from Odessa to the Greek press continue to assert that the English had really met with the severe losses reported in the Russian bulletins. They say that on the 25th October, Gen. LIPRANDI attacked the Allied camp at Balaklava, stormed four redoubts, and took eleven guns. The English cavalry were totally beaten and lost 500 men. It is certain that the Russians have received considerable reinforcements, although not perhaps so many as the number reported—30,000 men. A still stronger corps was expected from Perekop. In the recent attack upon the forts at the mouth of Sebastopol harbor, the vessels of the Allies were very much damaged.

The London Times' Statement.

The *Times* says: "We have received through our correspondent at Vienna, a dispatch which was specially forwarded from Constantinople to Semlin, and thence by telegraph: 'News has been received from Sebastopol of the 23d, that the cannonade had continued incessantly for seven days. The fire of the Russians was said to be slackening, but the French works were not strong enough, and had been much injured. The British were said to be within three hundred yards of the Russian works. A deserter has stated that the Russian loss is very great. NACHIMOFF is killed. A fire broke out in the town on the morning of the 23d, and was burning when the steamer left.'"

A second dispatch from the same correspondent says, of date evening of Nov. 2:

"Official dispatches, dated Oct. 25, for the English, French and Austrian Governments, received here, (Vienna) show that the siege of Sebastopol is progressing favorably. They mention frequent rencontres, but say nothing of LIPRANDI's alleged victory. The French division from the Piræus had passed the Bosphorus, as a reinforcement to the besieging army."

The *Times* adds that the above intelligence may be fully relied upon. The affair took place near Eupatoria, where the Allies were on the look-out for the advancing reinforcements of the Russians. The British cavalry were attacked, but the French advanced to their assistance, and the Russians retired. The date is not exactly known, but is supposed to have been the 23d of October.

Another account states that two Russian men-of-war that had been "careened over" in the harbor to serve as batteries, had been sunk by the fire of the Allies. The English had brought some long guns to bear on the ferry.

Lord DUNKELLIN's family has been informed by the English Government that his reported capture is not true,—or, at least, doubtful.

From an editorial in the Paris *Pays* we gather, that the French, after some fighting, had taken possession of the Cemetery, which commands on the south the Quarantine Bay. This would bring the French approaches quite close to the barracks of Sebastopol. Perhaps it may prove to be this position that the Russians have retaken.

The recent attack by sea was stated to be directed against "the Quarantine harbor," but we have no information that the fort which is on the east of the Bay, that is, between the Quarantine harbor and the town, has been destroyed.

It is foreseen that one or more pitched battles must be fought in the Crimea, and therefore the allied commanders have determined to reduce Sebastopol, if possible, by bombardment, and thus economize the lives of their troops.

Captain DU VAL DE DAMPIERRE, aide-de-camp of General BOSQUET, was taken prisoner by the Russians. He begged the Russian General to send intelligence to the French camp that he was a prisoner, and not killed. The Russian told him to go himself, when he did,—and, of course, returned and surrendered.

Water begins to fail in Sebastopol. Every morning, women and children come outside to the wells, and are permitted to return without molestation.

Lord RAGLAN's chief interpreter, a Greek, has been sent to Constantinople for trial as a Russian spy.

Menschikoff's Official Report.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* publishes an official epitome of the events which have recently taken place in the Crimea. Prince MENSCHIKOFF reports the Russian loss in killed and wounded at the battle of the Alma at 4,500. On the morning of the 17th ult., he states that the English had only two pieces which were capable of continuing the firing, and that the French has been silenced earlier. A powder magazine had exploded. Fort Constantine had been much damaged by the fire of the fleet, and bastion No. 3 had 30 of its guns dismounted. Admiral KORNILOFF is dead, and Admiral NACHIMOFF wounded.

The Danube.

Bucharest advices of Oct. 30, state that in consequence of the movement on the Sereth, by SADYK PACHA, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has given orders to the Russian troops who had not yet passed the Dniester to make a *retrograde movement*, and to take up a position on the Pruth and Danube. ACHMET PACHA has received orders to join SADYK PACHA with 10,000 men, whilst ISKENDER BEY is to enter the Dobrudscha with 4,000 cavalry.

The truth of the matter seems to be, that GORTSCHAKOFF's movements in the Dobrudscha had reference merely to strengthening his position.

The Baltic.

A letter from the Baltic says that the Gulf of Finland only contains two strong places which would be of value to the allies, namely, Sweaborg, which would render them masters of Finland, and Cronstadt, which would open the way to St. Petersburg. Revel is a little or no use, as it is without any strategical line, and for several years past it has ceased to be a Russian naval station. The capture of Sweaborg, with the maritime force of the allies, and 30,000 to 40,000 of land force, might be considered as certain. The nature of the coast is such that a landing cannot be prevented, provided it be effected at five or six miles distant from Helsingfors, which can also be taken. It is very little fortified, and situated, as it is, at the distance of half of a mile from Sweaborg, completely commands the fortress. Once taken, Finland does not permit a hostile army to keep the field. The capture of the Aland Islands is stated to have been merely with the intention of occupying the attention of the Russians while preparations were being made for the attack on the Crimea. It was believed at St. Petersburg that Sweaborg and Cronstadt were to be attacked before the close of the campaign, while any attack on Sebastopol was regarded as impossible. It was that conviction which occasioned the counter orders for the dispatch of the troops that Prince MENSCHIKOFF demanded, so far back as June last.

Progress of Negotiations.

The most contradictory rumors are current as to the present state of negotiations. Two Austrian notes are yet (Oct. 29,) unanswered by Count NESSELRODE. A prevalent impression is, that a collective note will be forwarded to St. Petersburg by Austria, Prussia, and the German States. Austria will certainly not, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Prussia, until she is confident of the support of Prussia and the Germanic Governments. Russia continues to use all means to prevent Prussia siding with Austria. Consequently the policy of Austria is to gain time, and she is therefore well disposed to enter upon the protracted negotiations which would arise from any mediation in which the Middle German States are parties.

There is a talk of a note from Count NESSELRODE to Prussia stating that Russia is prepared for all contingencies, and will, under all circumstances, maintain her traditional policy in the East. Even if Sebastopol should fall, and the Crimea be lost, Russia will not relinquish any right hitherto acquired by treaty. Russia, Count NESSELRODE says, is the mightiest power in the East, and in spite of any disaster which may befall her, she will continue to be so. Although Russia has not yet brought her principal military power into the field, the Western Powers have had no cause to triumph.

The Latest Accounts from the Crimea.

From the London Times, Nov. 3.

If the first tidings of the success of the allied armies in the Crimea were received throughout Europe with a degree of confidence and exultation which proved to be somewhat exaggerated and premature, we are bound to be upon our guard lest the first arrival of less favorable intelligence from Russian sources should produce a still more unfounded amount of despondency and alarm. The accounts received with apparent belief by some of our cotemporaries bore on the face of them an extreme improbability, and they have since been contradicted even by the last report from St. Petersburg. We are, however, fortunately in possession of much more positive intelligence, which puts an end to the apprehensions these unwarrantable reports were calculated to excite. The British steamer *Trent* left the coast of the Crimea on the 25th, and arrived on the following day at Varna, whence a dispatch, sent for transmission by telegraph to the nearest station, reached the French and English Governments yesterday. Up to the time of the departure of the *Trent* the siege and bombardment were going on with regularity and success. So heavy had been the fire of the besieging batteries, and so terrible was the loss of life in the town of Sebastopol, that the air was reported to be tainted by the dead who had fallen in defence of this devoted fortress. Guns had been brought to play upon some of the gates, and Admiral NACHIMOFF had been killed by the fragment of a shell. If this last circumstance be confirmed, it is remarkable that the two chief officers of the Russian navy who planned and executed the attack on Sinope should have expiated within one year that outrage, which gave so terrible an impulse to the ravages of this war.

We cannot tell what amount of confidence is to be given to the report circulated at Constantinople, that Lord RAGLAN had expressed his opinion at a council of war in favor of a prolonged bombardment in preference to an immediate assault, but there are many obvious reasons in favor of the former course. Having accomplished the prodigious labor of conveying the heavy guns and their ammunition to our batteries and opened a successful fire on Sebastopol, the reduction of the place is only a question of time, and these operations are carried on with very inconsiderable losses to the allied forces. An assault, on the contrary, though it might lead to more rapid success, would cost innumerable lives and materially weaken the besieging armies. Sebastopol is occupied and defended not merely by the ordinary garrison of a fortress, but by an army. These troops are placed at a very great disadvantage so long as they are exposed to the incessant fire of our batteries, for it is impossible that the casemates of the forts should be sufficiently extensive to afford them shelter; but in an assault their numbers and their desperation would render them formidable enemies. The continuance of the seige is so far advantageous to the allied armies that it must exhaust and destroy the resources of the Russians in the Crimea infinitely more than those of the French and English camps. But it must be borne in mind that the fall of Sebastopol does not necessarily terminate the contest in the Crimea, even at the present time; and that the army of the allies, which will soon, we trust, enter the place, has also to hold it against the possibility of an attack by the enemy, whose boasted reinforcements are said to be on the way, and who may therefore be able to undertake with fresh troops a Winter campaign. Such a contingency may not be very probable, but it is one against which the Commanders-in-Chief are bound to provide; and on this account, as well as on motives of humanity and prudence, they will doubtless husband as much as possible the strength of an army which has already been so much reduced by casualties and disease. Eventually, if the place does not capitulate, an assault will, of course, be made, but not until the batteries have been advanced to the nearest point which can be reached before the walls, and the force of our projectiles brought within the shortest possible range. Although, therefore, the interval which has elapsed since the receipt of dispatches is painfully long, and the delay has been aggravated by the non-arrival of the *Sesostris*, French mail steamer, which was due at Marseilles on Friday last, the progress of the operations is not slower than might be anticipated in a seige of such magnitude. The trenches were opened on the 13th, the fire began at a very long range on the 17th, and the approaches have to be driven forward through difficult ground to fresh lodgments in each succeeding night, for the works are, of course, chiefly carried on by night, and the firing by day. Our latest accounts are of the 25th, barely eight days from the commencement of the attack—a period within which no regular seige operations could be completed, much less brought to a victorious termination. Meanwhile, the grand object of the destruction of Sebastopol and of the Russian army is steadily pursued, and at present we have no reason to believe that the advantages we have gained are counterbalanced by excessive sacrifices or by any reverse.

The Russian Account of Operations in the Crimea.

From the Journal de St. Petersburg.

The Anglo-French conducted their united forces before Sebastopol from the north of that town to the south, thus entirely changing the basis of operations. They attained this object by a flank march round the town. The organs of the foreign press cannot find expressions to praise sufficiently the *skillfulness of this manœuvre*. Without wishing to detract from the merit of it, at least it is just to mention also and to explain the operations of Prince MENSCHIKOFF in reference to the enemy.

After the battle upon the Alma, the Prince, not finding a position strong enough upon the Katcha and the Belbek to give a fresh battle to the enemy, passed the Tchernaya, and concentrated his forces in a position to the east of the town, after having garrisoned the forts of the North with a sufficient number of troops.

The enemy advanced, passed the Katcha and the Belbek, and reached the heights which surround the northern forts.

The position of Prince MENSCHIKOFF was disadvantageous, inasmuch as it enabled the enemy to occupy the direct communications with the interior of the empire. It was therefore necessary to abandon that position, and the Prince achieved the object by a luminous idea, carried into effect in the most daring manner. He marched during the night of the 24th to the 25th of September towards Bakshiserai, after having crossed the Tchernaya by a single bridge. He executed this march in flank in the course of the night, and in the morning of the 25th found himself in the valley of Bakshiserai, placed in the flank and the rear of the enemy, having his communication free with the interior of the empire, and with the reinforcements which he expected. The new position of the Prince would have been annoying to the enemy if the latter had been desirous of attempting an attack against the forts of the north. For this reason the enemy did not make the attempt to attack the forts of the north. On the contrary, he adopted the resolution of changing the point of attack from the north to the south of Sebastopol, by turning the town to the east. Let it be permitted to us here to throw a light upon some circumstances, which will enable an impartial judgment to be formed respecting the operations of the two parties.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF had to march across mountains and by one road, which from the point where Mackenzie's Farm is situate was only at a distance of four wersts from the advanced posts of the enemy. Indeed, the bivouack fires were seen thence. The Prince could not attempt to cover his march by means which are usually adopted in such cases, for it was necessary above all things, not to attract the attention of the enemy. In his position it was necessary to avoid a battle, which would have hindered the movements of his column. The Prince marched with his train and park of artillery. All these difficulties were surmounted, and our troops had, on the morning of the 25th, reached a point where the enemy did not suppose them to be.

Our adversaries also executed, and almost at the same time, a flank march, but under much more advantageous circumstances. From Belbek, and the plateau which they occupied on the 24th, they had only to gain Mackenzie's Farm in order to attain the route leading by a descent to the Tchernaya. The enemy executed this movement without being perceived by us, for this point where Mackenzie's Farm is situated is at a distance of 16 wersts from the spot where our forces were stationed; and, besides, it is also covered by woody mountains.

If Prince MENSCHIKOFF had been desirous of attacking the enemy during the march, he could only have done so by one route, which, for a distance of 10 wersts, is upon an ascent from the Belbek to Mackenzie's Farm. It would only have been necessary for the enemy to place a few batteries in a good position upon the heights to enable him to check our attack for so long a time that the movement of the column could not be completed without danger. The enemy had the great advantage of marching without guns and artillery, which, in the meantime, had been quietly transported by sea to Balaklava. Whoever has marched with a troop, whether an army or a battalion, will appreciate the difference between advancing with and without a train of artillery.

It was requisite that Prince MENSCHIKOFF should avoid a combat during his movement, because the enemy was placed in an advantageous position for it. Our adversaries, on the contrary, marched in such a manner that they would not have been inconvenienced by an attack upon their flank, an attack which the Prince, from the nature of the territory, could not bring about without engaging in it under unfavorable circumstances.

The Czar's Mission in the East.

The St. Petersburg *Court Journal*, of the 20th, publishes an article worthy of notice, as it contains a sort of programme of Russia's policy, and announces without circumlocution the objects which Russia seeks to attain by the present war. At first it states that the demands made by the Western Powers of the Porte, in regard to placing the rights of its subjects upon the same level, go twice as far as was intended to be demanded by Russia, especially through Prince MENSCHIKOFF's mission. If (says the *Court Journal*) it was the conviction of the Western Powers that it was essential to carry out their object, they should have said, on the Prince being sent to Constantinople, "You ask too little. You only demand the half in the entire equality." Had this been done, the unhappy conflict might have been avoided, and the "faithless publication of the blue book" rendered superfluous. The noble and decided language addressed by the Emperor in regard to Turkey does not reflect upon him (adds the *Court Journal*) the slightest spot as monarch, Christian, or ally, because the existence of the Ottoman rule is an anomaly—a thing deprived of vitality. England was in her heart convinced of the rights and justice of the Emperor, but concealed her own grasping intentions in order to convert them at the proper moment to her own special advantage. Did not England fear the power and unbending character of the Emperor, the world would never have witnessed a union between France and England. England looked about for an ally, which, after the object was attained, might be more easily thrown overboard than Russia. Russia's mission is certainly great. *She is called upon to set limits to the materialism of England.* France holds a secondary position. She is a mere bubbling political whirlpool—not a durable and generally destructive inundation. Russia must fight England, because she alone, and not France, is the focus and support of all revolutionary principles. It is not Russia, but England, who, imbued to the core with "mercantilism," treads under foot humanity and the rights of men. *It is Russia's mission to protect Europe from the torrents of the West.* As formerly, the stream flowed from East to West—now the reverse is the case. No matter how the causes for the war may be regarded, that between Russia and Turkey is founded on religious grounds. Through the policy of the Western Powers the war has, however, assumed the character of a struggle between Conservatism and Communist revolution. Only one path is open to the Emperor—that of right and honor. He will adhere to his word not to make conquests, but at the same time it is his mission to restore Russian "preponderance" on the Bosphorus, because that is absolutely requisite for the development of Russia, and the reëstablishment of order. It is Russia's holy duty to establish and consolidate the dominion of Christianity on the Bosphorus. Finally, the Emperor, as the strong rock and defender of Europe, has to fulfill the lofty mission of consolidating European Conservatism. To attain this object, Russia must carry on an obstinate war, which will break down England's avarice, and unconditionally terminate Turkish misrule.

THE CASE OF MR. SOULE.

Views of the French and English Press.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 31.

The incident relative to M. SOULE does not appear to have excited much interest among the public generally. The American Minister in Paris had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS is said to have assured him that there were good reasons for the conduct of the French authorities, and that they should be forthcoming when necessary. In the meantime, he said that they might refer to his Government for instructions. Mr. MASON is also said to have had an audience with the Emperor the day following. What occurred is not known, but it does not appear to have been satisfactory to Mr. MASON. The question naturally occurs, what can be the real cause of the order to prevent M. SOULE entering the French territory? It cannot be that gentleman's conduct in Spain, with which this Government has nothing to do. It cannot be the cause which, now seven and twenty years ago, compelled M. SOULE to expatriate himself. The judicial sentence which condemned him for the libel in the *Nain Jaune* to two or three years' imprisonment has long since ceased to have effect, and his contumacy has been punished by proscription. Moreover, if the Government had any claim over M. SOULE, it might have been enforced during his stay in France, previous to going to Madrid. The fact is, that information has been given to the authorities that during M. SOULE's stay in England, since the breaking up of the Ministerial Congress at Ostend, *he has been in frequent communication with certain of the refugees, whose revolutionary ardor* [illegible]. There can be little doubt that even among the plotters there are traitors, for the day after a plot is formed the Government is made acquainted with it. Such, at all events, *is stated to be the motive for the order* preventing him from passing through France. It is difficult to say in what light the American Government will view the act. Though Minister to Spain, M. SOULE has no diplomatic character here, and the French Government has the right to exclude from its territory any foreigner it may have cause to complain of.

France and the United States.

From the Constitutionnel.

There is no nation which seems better calculated than the United States for living in good intelligence with France. The friendly feeling, so natural between the two countries, showed itself from the very commencement of the American Union. It was then commanded by interests, as it is now commanded by interests and traditions; for the direction which the old French monarchy had given was followed by succeeding Governments, and if there was any name that could revive these reminiscences in America, it is assuredly that of the Sovereign who now governs France. The first Empire practiced towards the United States, with the amplitude of ideas which was peculiar to it, a policy which has been always considered at this side of the Atlantic as one of the essential points of our system of alliance. The principle of appealing to the nation, and of universal voting, which the new dynasty has taken for its starting point, could only have for consequence to draw closer together the two countries, in spite of the difference of form which exists between the two Governments. If the interests at present at stake in the world be examined closely, everything concurs to demonstrate how much that good understanding was indicated in advance. The principles which the Government of the Emperor defends are such as speak to the mind of a free nation and greatly excite its sympathy. It is for the political independence of Governments, it is for liberty of conscience menaced by an audacious aspiration after universal dominion, that France has taken up arms; and whilst she is defending on land ideas so much in harmony with those which constitute the basis of American civilization, she has taken care that the principles of maritime liberty, so dear to the great transatlantic nation, should be, from the very outset of hostilities, shielded from the vicissitudes to which neutrals were accustomed for a century. These considerations, of the very highest political and moral order, joined to the powerful material interests which unite the two countries, between which such important and extensive commercial transactions are daily going on, should, we repeat it, establish between them a sincere reciprocity of good relations. And, in consequence, it is with a regret mingled with surprise that we have seen a series of facts and incidents taking place which would seem to present another character. With the exception of Russia, the Government of the Emperor keeps up the best relations with all the Governments of the Old and New World. However, in a foreign Court, a difference takes place between a diplomatic agent and a representative of France; and that agent, not content with having originated that difference, altogether of a personal nature, seems to do all he can by his demeanor and his language to transform it into a political conflict. Who is that agent? An American Minister. In the New World, the privileges of our consular flag, although founded on a recent treaty, are disregarded. Which is the country where our international right has been thus infringed? A State of the American Union. Our navy is everywhere respected. There is, however, a roadstead in which a handful of anarchical refugees have seized on the occasion of the presence of our sailors to organize with impunity a demagogical masquerade; and that roadstead is that of an American town. Facts of this nature, if multiplied, would accord but little with the traditions of friendship and the community of principles and interests which exists between the two nations, and which seem to force themselves as a duty on the two Governments. But it is evidently impossible to see in these incidents anything else than the work of some mischief-makers, whose acts are in discord with the intentions of the American Cabinet and nation. Whilst deploring them, we feel full confidence that they will remain in the state of purely individual acts, and we know in advance that the Union, always animated towards France with a sympathy which is reciprocal, and which will soon be of a century's duration on both sides, declines the responsibility of incidents with which it has remained altogether unconnected.

The Intentions of the French Government.

From the London Daily News.

We learn that it *is the intention of the French Government publicly to disclaim any intention to evince disrespect for the United States by the recent refusal to allow Mr. Soulé to enter France.* Our regret that such a step had been taken—and we did regret it—was inspired simply by a previous knowledge of the extreme sensitiveness of some Americans, and by the belief that the refusal was making Mr. SOULE of too much consequence. Mr. SOULE had no diplomatic or official character in France, and in Spain he had wantonly forced a quarrel upon the French Minister at the Court of Madrid. We most sincerely hope that these considerations will be well weighed by our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic. We also hope that the explanation of the French Government may be of a nature to allay any umbrage that may have been taken by the American people. We regard any war between the citizens of the United States and England as an unnatural struggle between blood relations. Scarcely less unnatural would be a war between the citizens of the United States and the French people, for the French people were the faithful and unswerving allies of the Americans in their great struggle for independence. At this moment, when the great cause of national independence has summoned France and England in alliance to the battle-field, it would be melancholy to see the only other nation in the world which stands on the same level with them at odds with both or either. We regret the handle that has been given to Mr. SOULE and his partisans; but if, as we are led to expect, the French Government offer a full and satisfactory explanation to the United States, we shall say of it, as we have said of the "timid counsels" affair—it was almost worth while to make the mistake in order to have an opportunity of making such frank and manly amends.

The French Government and the United States.

From the London Daily News.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 2.

A rumor of a most serious kind is in circulation to-day, but I only give it as a rumor. It is said that Mr. MASON, the United States Minister, applied to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS for explanation on the subject of a passport to travel through France having been refused to Mr. SOULE. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS replied that he had no explanation to give. It is further reported that Mr. MASON was heard to say in a drawing-room yesterday evening, that *from the tenor of the dispatches he had received from his Government he expected within three weeks to receive an order to quit Paris.* Whether there be any truth or not in the above story, it is certain—unfortunately certain—that the tone of the French semi-official press has been on several recent occasions extremely violent towards the United States. Only three days ago there was an article in the *Patrie* which actually read like one written to prepare the way for an open breach. I abstained from noticing the article at the time because I was unwilling (such a serious matter being in question) to attribute to it an importance which it possibly might not deserve. I was privately assured that the *Patrie* spoke without warrant, and that an article in the morning government journal might shortly be expected to appear treating of French relations with America in a tone of studied moderation. I am not in a position to say more at present.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Contributions for the Wounded—Lord Palmerston's Theology.

Contributions to a very large amount continue to flow into the various funds established for relief of the sick and wounded. Public meetings were being held in the chief cities in aid of the "patriotic fund."

An incident, somewhat singular, as showing the peril of departure, by even one hairbreadth, from the orthodox track, as settled by the Church, is to be found in the news to hand. No less a man than Lord PALMERSTON is the offender. His Lordship was presiding at a meeting of agricultural laborers, and addressed them as follows:

"You will find that all children are born good; it is bad education and bad associations in early life, that corrupt the minds of men. It is true that there are now and then exceptions to general principles. As there are men who have been born with club feet, born blind, or with other personal defects, so also it will happen that children will be born with defective dispositions; but these are rare exceptions. Be persuaded that the mind and heart of man are naturally good, and it depends upon training and education, whether that goodness implanted at birth shall continue to display itself, or whether, by bad associations, it shall be corrupted and destroyed."

Such doctrines, it appears, are not for the "common people." The London *Times* says: "This is a doctrine, at all events, wholly gratuitous." Another paper says that PALMERSTON's rustic auditors were "shocked at his Lordship's ignorance" and impiety.

An official report of the loss occasioned by the recent fire at Liverpool states the total as £102,000, the goods destroyed being valued at £96,000 and the buildings at £6,000. A third of the whole sum was insured in two Liverpool offices—the Liverpool and London, and the Royal. Salvage estimated at 10 to 15 per cent.

SMITH O'BRIEN came passenger by the last Indian mail steamer. Not being permitted to return to Britain or Ireland, he left the steamer at Gibraltar, and will probably take up his residence in Italy.

The Arctic.

From the London Morning Post.

The frightful loss of life attending this shipwreck is plainly attributable to the insufficiency, both in point of size and number, of the boats. Had these been capable of containing both the passengers and crew, it is highly probable that order would have been preserved, and all would have had a reasonable prospect of escape. But so long as ships are sent to sea so scantily provided as the *Arctic* appears to have been, we must be prepared, in case of accident, to hear of occurrences similar in every element of horror to those which have created so lively a sensation upon both sides of the Atlantic.

The Arctic's Wreck—Claim for English Steamers.

From the Northern (Liverpool) Daily News.

The *Arctic*, with her bows cut open from her gunwale almost to her keel, floated in a fresh breeze from noon up to a quarter to 5 o'clock the same day. Here were upwards of four hours allowed to provide for the safety of her passengers; and if her crew had acted with that common humanity, *which we trust British seamen will never forget*, her boats might have been filled, rafts made for all that the boats could not have accommodated, and provisions to sustain life for one or two days provided for all. But instead of this, the crew deserted their ship and their commander, and left all to share one deplorable fate.

Now, we can have no desire to draw invidious distinctions between the American and British lines of steamers in the North American trade, as they would be likely to do some damage to the steam passenger traffic of our port. But since the question of safety has been raised at a distance, and by our rivals, we are bound to give the greatest merit to those to whom it is due. In the first place, Hon. SAMUEL CUNARD is the father of the ocean steam navigation of Liverpool; and, aided by the ability and untiring energy of Messrs. MACIVER, a fleet of steam-ships has been produced and sustained intact, which surpasses, for its tonnage, management and efficiency, that of any other company in the world. This has not been the triumph of a nation, or a numerous company sustained by a large body of contributors, but by a few who conceived and executed the grand design. To these gentlemen, Liverpool owes a deep debt of gratitude, and all the civilized world has participated in the success of their enterprise, skill, and unremitting attention, to the wants of the two great Continents they have brought into such close and constant communication. Many have followed the lofty example of the originator and managers of the British North American Royal Steamship Line, but where can they boast of having carried 100,000 souls in perfect safety over an ocean passage of 3,000 miles? Add to this the millions worth of merchandise, specie, and postal remittances, that they are known to have carried with equal safety; and we have here a degree of superiority in these ships, the skill of their mariners, and integrity in their general management which places the merchant steam owners of England above suspicion all over the world.

The Necessity of England's Interference against the United States.

From the London Morning Star.

There is no subject on which we, as a Government, have taken greater pains, have bestowed ourselves more anxiously, have made greater sacrifices, than on that of keeping on good terms with the United States. One would think that a disagreement—a difference even—was a thing impossible to stand. No sooner does such a case arise than our diplomatic corps is ransacked for a clever and able man, with American prepossessions, who is sent out with strict instructions to make things pleasant. As America—at least that part of America called the United States—is largely productive of sons with an aptitude for other people's goods, and as our goods happen as yet to lie somewhat near them, the case now recurs with considerable frequency, and matters are made up between England and the United States very cleverly—very wisely, no doubt; but, to short-sighted mortals, very much to the advantage of the latter. Contrary, no doubt, to the wishes and expectations of the originators of these schemes, but rather in accordance with general experience of human nature, and very much in accordance with particular experience of United States nature, the effect of this line of conduct has been, not to create a response in the recipients in harmony with the measure dealt to them—not to raise a "ca' me ca' thee," sort of feeling—but the reverse. All the effects of our gifts on the United States is to raise their appetite—to extend it in other directions—to sharpen their teeth, widen their jaws, and increase their impudence. The comfort of this is, that it is a symptom which will lead to the cure of the disease. We cannot continue to make treaties for the purpose of admitting Americans to a share in our colonial fisheries, and allow of their laying hands on the last rich jewel of a friendly State, because that State happens to have fallen through evil government into a condition from which it is at this moment struggling to extricate itself. We shall not recognize another new boundary line favorable to the United States, in order that one of their sloops of war may, on the mere personal will of the captain, or worse still, on the instructions of the Government, burn a rising town of the last importance to us and to all commercial Europe, especially and distinctly under our protection; and having so burnt it—having, on the smallest provocation, been guilty, in the most scandalous and ruffianly manner of this cowardly action, that he should be, after an inquiry, reinstated in his command. So many and such grave actions have occupied us lately that it is likely that this passage of arms may have been forgotten by many of our readers. We will run over the facts for their benefit. Greytown is, or rather was, a rising struggling port in Central America, inhabited by a mixed race of the usual stamp, and placed entirely and absolutely under our protection. At this station, Commander HOLLINS, on board the American sloop-of-war *Cyane*, thought proper to demand an extravagant sum from the five hundred inhabitants—a sum which it was impossible they should raise, and which was demanded on futile grounds. Failing naturally in obtaining a sum which the inhabitants, poor people, did not possess, Commander HOLLINS judiciously removed their means of defence, issued a ridiculous proclamation, and the next day burned down the town—not a very difficult matter, as it was mostly wood. An act more cruel, gross, and piratical was never performed. We have made our remonstrance, and we receive for answer, we know not what in words, but in deed, the reappointment of Commander HOLLINS, who had been temporarily suspended by the Admiralty during an inquiry; and not his reappointment only, but his mission once more to the scene of his iniquity. This is going a little too far, and, we think, must open the eyes of our Government to the true meaning of that of the United States, to the feeling that springs up in moments of difficulty, to the rapacity, the injustice, the bad faith of its policy—to the insults with which it treats us when it thinks our hands are full.

Nor is this Greytown story a solitary evidence of the license which America permits herself, or of the indulgence which she allows her appetites. We announced the other day that the United States had made another important move towards Cuba. She has obtained the cession of a Port Samana, admirably situate in the Island of San Domingo. She has at the same time arranged with the Republic, which nominally possesses that part of the Island, for the dominion in her own hands. She has, in short, made herself a stronghold and harbor in the finest of these Islands—close to Cuba—close to Porto Rico. Such is the sequel of her late attempts on the Spanish Government. The probability is that this boldness of proceeding will have, after all, a good effect. It will, we hope, open the eyes of our Government, and induce them to take a sharper tone with the United States than *has been lately held—to explain to them* distinctly how far we will suffer them to go, and what kind of remonstrance we will be prepared with if they exceed the line. This, we are persuaded, is all that is needful. America is going somewhat too fast, and requires to be checked, checked simply by a calm, strong statement of facts, calculated to bring her to reason. As a Power, she is unwieldy; and as a judge of her own interests, is quite accessible to reason, provided it be fairly and well put. In all her present doings—in all her conduct at Greytown, at San Domingo, at Madrid—she will have to recede instead of advancing—will have to step back where she is looking forward. In her new port and establishment she will be side by side with Hayti—a pleasant neighborhood in all respects. We shall look with some curiosity and interest to her progress in that position.

The European Liberals and the Western Powers.

From the London Daily News.

The negotiations of the great States of Europe have reached a stage at which it is necessary for the Liberals of all countries to watch warily where their Governments are leading them.

Notwithstanding sundry sinister rumors that have been circulated from time to time, we conscientiously believe that *the great mass of the Liberal party throughout Europe have frankly and sincerely thrown themselves into the scale of the Western Powers in the present war.* The Liberals have done so on the understanding that the one great question at issue has been the maintenance of national independence. Though the Liberals may differ on many questions from the Governments, they are agreed with them as to the importance of asserting this principle. Both parties have an interest in its maintenance. It is the interest of the Governments that their authority shall not be sapped or undermined by foreign intrigues; it is the interest of the Liberals that the cause of free institutions and national progress shall not be endangered by foreign violence. The tacit league between the Liberals and the Governments was concluded on the understanding that neither party, while asserting a common cause, should take advantage of the coalition to injure the other. The Liberals support the Governments in asserting national independence on the understanding that they are not to be deluded into a war in support of dynasties, while they believe that they are at war for the rights of nations. The Liberals are the champions of national independence, because they believe it most conducive to the interests both of rulers and peoples that they should be left free to adjust their mutual relations without foreign interference. Any attempt on the part of the Governments to turn the present war to account as the means of strengthening a despotic Government against its subjects would render it the duty of the Liberals to pause and reconsider their policy.

Certain recent indications of the objects and policy of Austria render it necessary to call public attention to these considerations. It is already ostentatiously proclaimed by some of the organs of Austria to the press, that "the nationality of Hungary is destroyed." The process by which this is alleged to have been effected is the Austrian Government's having made the peasants directly subject to the taxes of the State, and having compensated the nobility by allotting to them annuities out of the proceeds of this taxation. This, it is said, makes all the natives of Hungary free citizens. It is a rank juggle. The peasants will experience no relief; for the Government, to enable it to pay the annuities, will have to extort as much from the peasantry as the nobles would. And the nobles, by receiving annuities out of the State funds, will be placed at the mercy of the Government, which may amerce them in a large part of their income, upon any symptoms of insubordination on their part. Austria went to work secretly and cautiously so long as the sympathy of the French and English nations for the Hungarians was likely to be efficacious; but now, relying on the speedy realization of an *entente cordiale* between it and the French and English Governments, it takes courage and shows its game.

Again, a very remarkable article from the pen of M. SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN appeared in the *Journal des Débats* of yesterday. The article is avowedly in defence of the Austrian occupation of the Danubian Principalities. The Wallachians are told that the object of the Austrian occupation is to keep them as independent of the Sultan as Russia promised to do. But the Wallachians are warned that, in order to make them worthy of this Austrian protection, they must prove to Europe that they are a "governable State," and that they must "*eschew all trafficking with the revolutionary spirit.*"

It is clear that Austria counts upon receiving, as the price of its alliance with the Governments of France and England, *their support* (direct or indirect) *in its ambitious projects in Hungary and the Danubian Principalities.* It is to be hoped that the Western Governments will be too wise to pay so dear a price for so indifferent a commodity. Assuredly, if they are weak enough to pay it, they must be prepared to lose that popular support which throughout the war has been the main source of their strength.

Attempted Escape of Italian Political Prisoners.

Correspondence of London Daily News.

ROME, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1854.

The enemies of papal *regime*, imprisoned for their political offences in the strong castle of Palliano, near the Neapolitan frontier, were nearly affording the Government fresh cause for anxiety a few days ago, by effecting their escape from durance vile; but, as is usual in such cases, the necessity of confiding the plan to several persons was the cause of the whole conspiracy being revealed and nipped in the bud. One of the soldiers on guard received a bribe of six pauls to convey a letter from one of the prisoners to another, confined in a different cell, but after executing the commission, probably reflecting that his own personal risk in the adventure was hardly compensated by the moderate sum of half-a-crown, he denounced the affair to the Governor of the castle. From this document, seized in the prisoner's cell, the plot became manifest, and one of the keepers implicated as favoring it. The prisoners were to make a hole through the wall communicating with the *corps de garde*, to choose the hour when the soldiers were at dinner, to seize their muskets, and make a desperate attack upon the rest of the garrison.

The Governor commended the soldier, and in due time reported the affair to the authorities in Rome, who, however, looked upon it in a very serious light, and sent immediate orders for the Governor to be removed from his command for not acting more energetically, for the soldier to be imprisoned, and the keeper to be brought in chains to Rome to undergo immediate trial.

The prisoners for political misdemeanors at Palliano are upwards of two hundred. The garrison of the castle consists of a company of infantry, and another company is stationed in the town, so that the numerical force of the belligerent parties supposing the prisoners were actually to have got out, would have been about equal.

The Slave-Trade in Brazil.

From the London Globe.

A very striking illustration of the complete change of opinion in Brazil on the subject of the African Slave-Trade is given in the communications received by the last mail.

A slaver, hoisting the colors of the United States, was driven by stress of weather into a small port called Itapui, at the entrance of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The captain landed, and proceeded to offer to the neighboring planters his unhappy cargo for sale. *But not a single slave could he dispose of; and, instead of meeting with either succor or sympathy, he was denounced by the inhabitants to the local authorities.* Unluckily he suspected what was going on, and had just time to escape before the police arrived to capture him and his ship. No advice of the vessel having touched at any other point of the Brazilian coast had reached Rio, and, it is supposed, the master had proceeded to Cuba, which he stated at Itapui was his original destination.

This evidence of a resolve not to revive the African Slave-trade, proceeding from the planters and agriculturists themselves, is, of course, the more encouraging and satisfactory, because it proves the complete accord which exists between the Imperial Government and the classes supposed to be most deeply interested in the continuation of the traffic.

Other accounts show how rapidly the economy of labor is adapting itself to this great change. In all the large towns along the coast, the negro population is being gradually transferred from rural labor to the cultivation of coffee and sugar in the country; and whilst hitherto all town-work has been performed at great expense by individual labor, in its place are now substituted carts, horses, and the other mechanical appliances of a higher state of civilization, to a large saving of both time and money.

Henceforward, then, let us trust the African Slave-trade, so far as Brazil is concerned, may

[illegible]

... all the ... have been valued in the [illegible] ... was first placed in the Church of St. Augustine, but being found offensive it was taken, without any ceremony, religious or other, to a deserted Church outside the town ... captain to convey it to Europe; as yet none has been found who would admit it into his vessel. Assuredly, if this good lady did not anticipate in her childhood that she should become one day the grand dame of world-wide celebrity, she can have dreamed still less of the indignities her remains have been subject to, such as the poorest peasant would consider everything to spare any member of his family."

Fashions for November.

From Le Follet.

The preparations for ball and evening costumes which have already appeared, include one or two ornamental combs of gold, set with precious stones. One of these combs has rather a high top of gold open-work, set with emeralds and brilliants. The new artificial flowers display most exquisite taste. Some of the wreaths are composed of foliage made in velvet crape, blond, or gold guipure, intermingled with flowers in scarlet, white, or cerulean blue velvet. Foliage of blue guipure, combined with flowers in crape, will be a favorite coiffure for ball costume during the coming Winter. One of the new wreaths consists of laurel wreaths made of crape in different shades of green, the veins of the leaves being marked in gold. Another wreath, composed of laurel-leaves in crape, is mounted in the coronet form, and the veins in the leaves are described by series of very small emeralds, the brilliancy of which, upon the dead crape, produces a novel and striking effect. A wreath, somewhat similar to that just mentioned, has been prepared in Paris for a lady of illustrious rank. It is composed of vine-leaves, having the veins marked by exquisitely small diamonds, and the slender tendrils which here and there intertwine with the foliage are formed of gold and diamonds. This wreath may be mounted in a style which may be here described. The part which surmounts the centre of the forehead is small; it gradually enlarges as it approaches the sides, and then passes round to the back of the head. It is fastened under the plait of hair at the back; and from the fastening droop light sprays of foliage towards the back of the neck. A circular wreath, adapted for mourning, has just been made in Paris for the Grand Duchess Stephanie, of Baden. It consists of roses in black, intermingled with small bunches of grapes in gray crape; the foliage is composed of black China crape. The wreath is fastened at the back of the head by a tie, formed of two [illegible] sprays.

The trimming employed for the bonnet of the present season consists chiefly of flowers, feathers, and ribbon. Some of the flowers prepared expressly for trimming the new Winter bonnets are very elegant, and, as well as the foliage which accompanies them, are frequently composed of velvet and crape intermingled. We have seen a bonnet of mulberry-color velvet trimmed on one side with a spray of crape foliage and a small tuft of marabout feathers, the foliage and the feathers being of the same tint as the bonnet.

Black velvet bonnets, which are again resuming favor, have a fall of black lace attached to the edge. This fall may be from five or six to twelve or fourteen inches in depth. If of the latter depth, it forms a mantle or demi-veil. When narrow lace is employed, it is turned back over the bonnet, at the top, and droops at the sides only.

Jackets still hold a prominent place in the dominion of fashion. Several have lately been made of rich materials, elaborately ornamented. Jackets of dark blue, ruby, and puce-colored velvet, are ornamented with embroidery in silk or jet. The dress worn with a jacket of the above description should be of rich silk. In front, the jacket is partially open so as to display the chemisette; the sleeves are wide and not very long, and the under-sleeves correspond with the chemisette.

Several of the cloaks lately received from Paris are trimmed with a new kind of braid three or four inches wide. This braid, which is set on in straight rows or bands, has a middle stripe of moire, edged on each side by a narrow border of plush. The moire stripe is either black or of some dark color, and the plush border blue, green or violet. Other kinds of braid are formed of a combination of plush, moire, and satin, and are figured with a pattern in squares, lozenges, &c. The pattern is often of various tints, contrasting well with the dark moire ground. Rows of plush, either plain or figured, are employed for trimming cloth cloaks. Not unfrequently cloth cloaks are lined with colored silk of a hue harmonizing with those in the trimming. They are also lightly wadded through the sleeves as well as the body of the cloak.

Sir John Franklin's Fate.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Ever since Dr. RAE's account of the discovery of the remains of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN's party appeared in the Times, I have been anxiously waiting in the hope that some notice would be taken, either by you or some of your numerous correspondents, of that part of Capt. M'CLURE's report, published in the Times of last year, which had reference to a statement made to him by some Esquimaux to the effect that they had met with a party of "Whites," had attacked them, killed some, and dispersed the others. They also pointed out to him the place where some of them were buried, and offered to conduct him to the spot. Capt. M'CLURE says, if I remember rightly, that he was unable to take advantage of this information on account of the foggy state of the weather and the situation of his ship.

With regard to the question of how our brave countrymen came to their melancholy end, I think the evidence is presumptive of their having been murdered. Besides the positive evidence, to this effect of the Esquimaux reporting to Captain M'CLURE, it is hardly to be believed that starving men would prepare their food as stated, and then lie down to die without partaking of it, and certainly it is not likely that they would mutilate more than one corpse at a time. If, as these people stated to Dr. RAE, they were not the party who discovered the remains of our countrymen, then how do they account for the possession of so much plate? Putting all the evidence together, it is more reasonable to suppose that our men were murdered, and that the possessors of the plate were themselves the authors of the foul deed.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

SUNDERLAND, Oct. 23. MEDICUS.

SPAIN.

Generals DULCE, CONCHA, and PRIM, have been named Deputies to Barcelona. Everything is quiet.

The Madrid *Clamor Publico* of the 28th Oct. says: "France, like England, and in accord with her, is to send a strong squadron to Cuba, to protect it, if necessary, from any attack on the part of the United States."

Negotiations are on foot for a Customs union between Spain and Portugal. This implies a reduction of the Spanish tariff.

Cholera is raging fearfully at Corunna.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, Nov. 3—5 P. M.

There has been more activity this week in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets than for some time past, and SUGAR has advanced 1s. ₩ cwt. BREADSTUFFS are lower. MONEY is easy. CONSOLS leave off 94@94½. DOLLARS 5s. 0¾d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. DOUBLOONS 75s. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2½d.

COCHINEAL—219 bags Honduras sold steadily at former prices: Silvers 3s. 9d.@4s. 2½d., Pasty 3s.@3s. 5d.

COCOA firm. [illegible] bags Granada at auction sold from 35s. 6d. for gray to 37s. for good red, being fully 2s. dearer, and [illegible] bags Trinidad from [illegible].

COPPER—Steady. Tough, Cake and Tile £126, best selected £129. Sheathing, [illegible]. Yellow Metal, [illegible].

COFFEE—The market is firm, but not active. The public sales during the week have comprised only [illegible] bags Plantation Ceylon, which sold from 56s. 6d.@[illegible], and [illegible] bags Native Ceylon from [illegible]. Privately, [illegible] bags ord. to good ord. [illegible] changed hands from [illegible].

At the Corn market on Monday the supply of English WHEAT was large; a few sales were made at the rates of the previous Monday, but a large proportion was unsold at the close of the market, though offered at a decline of 1s.@2s. ₩ quarter. For Foreign WHEAT, of which the imports have been very trifling, the demand was dull at a similar abatement. The last weekly average price of English WHEAT was [illegible] on [illegible] quarters returned against [illegible] on [illegible] quarters at the corresponding period last year. To-day there was a [illegible] in the market, and [illegible] of foreign showed little disposition to sell, except at advanced rates. [illegible] We quote American WHEAT [illegible], and [illegible] ₩ quarter. American FLOUR [illegible] ₩ bbl.

[illegible]

Outside ... Octobers £3 10s.

HEMP—Is firm. There are sellers of St. Petersburg Clean at £36, but the bulk of no business. Manilla [illegible]; current quality could be bought at £36. In Jute nothing doing.

INDIGO—There has been little trade demand since the sales; but a few chests are daily taken for orders on the currency of October. Stock of East India on the 1st inst., [illegible] chests against [illegible] last year. Deliveries since 1st of January, [illegible] chests against [illegible] in 1853.

LARD—Inquired for at higher rates. Western in kegs 58s.@58s.

IRON—There is little demand for Rails; the nominal quotation continues to be £7, free on board in Wales. Bars £8. Scotch Pigs 80s., for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LEAD firm, without change in price. Common Pig, £22; Sheet, £24; Refined, £24 10s.; Spanish, £23 10s.

LINSEED—The nominal value on the spot is unaltered; transactions have been very limited. To Arrive, afloat, a good business is reported at 52s. 6d.@53s. delivered, for distant and shipping cargoes, and 55s.@56s. 6d. for those near at hand. Some sales of fine Calcutta are reported at 60s. cost, freight, and insurance.

LINSEED CAKES—The demand continues without abatement, and prices still have an advancing tendency. Our quotations are—New-York, in barrels, £10 10s.; Boston, in bags, £[illegible]; New-Orleans, in casks, £10 5s.@£11.

MOLASSES—The demand continues good, and there is little offering. The sales for the week are about 1,500 puncheons; Cuba, clayed are worth 14s. 6d.@15s. 6d.; Muscovado 15s.@16s. 3d.; West India 15s. 6d.@16s. 6d.

OILS—Fish moved off steadily; Southern (which is scarce,) has advanced to £41 for best quality; Pale Seal £41; Sperm is scarce, £108 paid; Cod £40 10s.@£41. Olive—the demand is confined to small parcels on the spot, but holders generally are firm. Gallipoli £57 @£58; Malaga £53. Linseed has been steady throughout the week at 36s. 3d.@36s. 6d. on the spot, and 37s. for the early months of next year. Palm [illegible]. Cocoa Nut [illegible]. The late advance in Rape is supported. Refined on the spot sells at 53s. Brown 48s.

RICE—There has been a considerable reaction in the market during the week, and to effect sales prices are fully 1s. ₩ cwt. lower. 5,000 bags Bengal have been offered at auction, but all bought in, 14s. being the highest bid.

RUM—Continues in active demand at higher prices. Strong Demerara has been sold at 2s. 3d. ₩ proof gallon, and East India, to arrive, at 2s. 2d. Another Government contract is advertised.

SALTPETER—The market is steady, and there are buyers of anything under 5 cent refraction at 29s.

SPELTER—The market has been dull throughout the week. The nearest quotation to-day is £24 10s. on the spot.

SPICES—Pimento, 215 bags were mostly bought in at 5¼d. for fair. Pepper, 1,100 bags Singapore Black were mostly disposed of at 4¼d. for fair clean; 215 bags Singapore White sold with spirit at about ¼d. advance, from [illegible] for fair quality; 300 bags Black Sumatra were bought in at 4¼d. Ginger, 400 cases and 166 bags Cochin only partly sold from 37s.@47s.

SUGAR—The market opened with great firmness, and in the early part of the week a large business was done at an advance of 6d.@1s., and in some cases 1s. 6d. ₩ cwt. on previous rates, low qualities being most ready of sale. This advance, however, has hardly been maintained, and the market closes quietly. The sales of West India for the week are 2,014 hhds., and of 6,400 bags Mauritius and East India, part only found buyers. Of Foreign the public sales have comprised 3,876 boxes Havana, 500 hhds. Cuba, of which about half sold, and 12,300 bags unclayed Manilla, which were taken in at 20s. Privately, 7,000 bags and 180 cases brown Maceio and Bahia have been sold from 27s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; 200 baskets Java from 33@37s.; 4,500 boxes Havana from [illegible]; and 600 bags good Khaur at 27s. 6d. Afloat, two cargoes have changed hands: one of 1,400 boxes Havana, (No. 14,) at 24s. 3d., and No. [illegible] at [illegible], for the Mediterranean, and 7,000 bags Brown, for the United Kingdom, at a price kept secret.

TALLOW—There is little activity in the market. The value on the spot to-day is 66s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

TEA—The market is firm, with a fair demand for Now, of which there are several arrivals. Three chops new Ankoi, (together 2,000 chests) have been sold at 1s. 2d.@[illegible]. Nothing doing in common Teas.

TIN—Steady. Blocks 117s., Bars 118s., Refined 121s.; Straits 114s., Banca 116s.@117s.

TURPENTINE—Small sales of Rough are reported at 9s. 3d. Spirits dearer, American, in few hands, are quoted at 44s. 6d.

We hear of but few transactions in AMERICAN STOCKS. Prices are nominal, but sales are not pressed. Canada 6's in demand at 110½.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

American Stocks.

The market for American Stocks, during the week, has been very dull, scarcely any business having been done. Prices remain nominally much the same as before, and are thus reported by D. BELL, SON & CO., London:

[illegible]

Liverpool Markets.

Per Asia.] LIVERPOOL, 11th Mo. 3d, 1854.

At our Market this morning we had a good attendance of the trade; it opened rather flat, but towards the close more disposition was shown on the part of Millers and Dealers to purchase, and the extreme rates of Tuesday may be quoted for WHEAT and FLOUR, and in some cases a trifle higher obtained. INDIAN CORN, although not in very active demand, was difficult to obtain without paying an advance of 6d. to 1s. ₩ qr. OAT MEAL is now sold at lower rates, but OATS were more readily sold without change in value. Our arrivals for the past seven days consist of 4,049 quarters of Wheat, 6,061 quarters of Indian Corn, and [illegible]. Export for same period, 948 quarters Wheat, 5,045 quarters Indian Corn, 1,856 barrels and [illegible] Flour. The value of American Cereals, at this day's market—White Wheat 12s.@13s. 3d.; Red 11s.@11s. 9d. ₩ 70 lbs. Flour, Baltimore and Philadelphia, 42s. 6d.@43s. No Canadian or Sour on the market.

QUER. BARK—Baltimore in small parcels sold at 7s. 6d. ₩ cwt. LARD—The demand continues good, at 53s. 6d.@54s. ₩ cwt., for consumption. Very fine parcels for culinary purposes 54s. 6d.@55s. By auction 1,000 barrels sold from 48s.@49s. 6d. ₩ cwt., being damaged by salt water, and heating of cargo. BEEF has been in good request; about 550 tierces changed hands at former rates. BACON is also in good demand, and our stock decreasing.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO.

Another Circular.

Per Asia.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 3, 1854.

COTTON MARKET—We have had a steady, but not active demand for Cotton during the week. It has been sparingly met by holders, who have succeeded in obtaining an advance of 1-16d. ₩ lb. on the good ordinary and middling grades. The Manchester market remains extremely dull for CLOTH, and there appears no prospect of immediate relief. YARNS are still tolerably remunerative, but it is feared that as the production of Goods falls off, they must give way in price. MONEY in the [illegible] cather again, and discounts are obtained in the open market at 4½ ₩ cent. As regards speculation, we cannot say there is, so far, much change for the better. CONSOLS close at 94 ₩ cent. The sales of Cotton for the week are 36,390 bales, of which 5,780 are on speculation and for export, leaving 40,400 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 7,000 bales. Market steady. We quote Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 5 5-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 6d.; Middling Mobiles, 5 3-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6d.; Middling Uplands, 5 3-16d.

CORN MARKET—The Corn market was dull in the early part of the week. It closes with an improved demand, at a decline of 1s. ₩ bbl. in FLOUR, 2d.@3d. ₩ 70 lbs. in WHEAT, and of 1s. ₩ quarter in INDIAN CORN. Western Canal superfine FLOUR, 40s.@41s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia do., 42s.; Ohio do., 41s.@42s.; Sour do., 35s.@37s. ₩ bbl. White U. S. Wheat, 12s.@13s. 3d.; red and mixed do., 11s.@11s. 9d. ₩ 70 lbs. Yellow and mixed INDIAN CORN, 43s.@44s.; white do., 43s.@44s. ₩ 480 lbs.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

COMFORT FOR SUBURBANS.—The editor of the Nashua *Telegraph* indulges in the following remarks on the recent change in the weather in New-Hampshire: "*Faugh!* What a pounce old Winter made upon us last Wednesday night! Why, humanity curled before him like a burnt boot. Here we have been reveling in the most delightful weather possible, thinking it had been so long continued that to-morrow would be as this day, but more abundant, when down came old Winter aforesaid, and puffed and blowed, and shook his hoary head at us, and pinched our ears with his icy fingers, and trod on our toes with his frozen heel, and crammed up the little streams with his cold breath, and froze our apples, and squashes and potatoes, and onions, and beets, and turnips and carrots, all just as hard as a brick."

THE GUANO TRADE.—There sailed from the Chincha Islands during the month ending Sept. 30, 48 vessels, (all guano laden) registering 25,173 tons. Of the above number, 19 vessels, 11,697 tons, sailed for ports in Great Britain; 12 vessels, 8,090 tons, for ports in the United States; 6 vessels, 3,394 tons, for ports in France and her colonies; 3 vessels, 816 tons, for ports in Holland; 3 vessels, 876 tons, for ports in the Italian States, and 4 vessels, 7,840 tons for ports in Spain. Eight of the above vessels registering 6,000 tons were American.

GREAT DINNER OF THE FACULTY.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

There was a great "feed" of physicians at the Astor House on Wednesday night. The occasion was the Anniversary Dinner of the New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. The company numbered not less than a hundred and twenty persons, all of whom, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen, had been authorized by the diplomas of Colleges to write M. D. after their names, and to give just as much calomel or catnip to a sick man as their judgment may direct.

At 7½ o'clock the doors of the large dining-room were thrown open, and the company sat down to dinner. On the platform, at the head of the table, sat some of the dignitaries of the profession.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD, President of the Society, presided with much dignity and grace. On his right were Dr. BLISS, Rev. Drs. POTTS and FERRIS, A. H. WARD, Esq., and Prof. J. M. SMITH. On his left sat PETER COOPER—the soul of Reform, as every one knows—Dr. JOHN FRANCIS, looking like Dr. SAM. JOHNSON, in the day when the great SAMUEL was in his zenith,—Dr. GALEN CARTER, whose father must have been a prophet to have fallen upon so good a name for his son—and others. As for the rest, get the list of surgeons and physicians in town, cross off all irregulars—all who have the slightest odor of quackery about them—all whose extraordinary engagements absolutely forbade attendance, and there remains a catalogue of those who sat down upon the occasion—as bloody and brave a company as HOMER's list of heroes.

"Was my doctor, there?" you ask, reader. Certainly he was, and the most brilliant man in the room, whether you find his speech reported or not.

By actual measurement, it takes just an hour and a half so to fill the capacity of a physician, that all dishes you can bring him will taste alike, and all form no temptation to his exhausted appetite. At 9 o'clock, then, thanks were returned by one of the clergymen present, and the cloth was removed.

It would not be improper to speak a little more definitely of the ornaments of the table. A piece of pastry was placed directly before the President, representing a doctor calling upon a jaundiced patient in a yellow gown. It was very pleasantly suggestive. We have no doubt from the solemn expression of the Doctor's face that every thump of the pulse under his finger was a good shilling less in the pocket of the trusting patient. A handsome Gothic pavilion was placed in front of a famous Surgeon, whose success justifies him in thinking of a country seat and retiring. A "National Temple" stood before a little company of political Doctors. A "Column of Liberty" adorned another end of the table where were gathered a party, not one of whom, for a number of years, had been at liberty to go to Church or to Concert, to go to bed when other men go, or to lie there quietly when abed. Liberty is sweet to such—as was proved by actual tasting—when an unlucky accident cracked off "Liberty" from her candy "column." "Children with baskets"—the orphan children of deceased Doctors,—and their baskets were well filled during the evening—adorned other portions of the table.

Dr. WOOD rapped "attention," and made immediately a handsome speech. In the course of it he stated the following facts.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The Society was instituted in 1842, and the capital is now $16,966 79. The investments amount to $16,300, and are in Bonds and Mortgages, six in number, in sums of $4,000, two of $3,000, $2,400, $2,000, $1,800, all bearing interest at 7 per cent.; leaving a small balance of $666 79 in the hands of the Treasurer. The loans are without exception on improved property in this City and (one in) Brooklyn; the ground in every instance being worth the amount of the mortgage, without regard to the improvements thereon, which are insured and policy assigned. The receipts for the past year from every source were, from donations, $240; affiliation fees and annual subscribers, $380; life subscribers, $160; interest, $1,014 15; total, $1,797 15; and the disbursements, $318 28. The Society continues to carry out the benevolent purposes of its organization, in the family of one of its late members. Two gentlemen have joined the Society within the past year—W. W. Dwight and J. Foster Jenkins; and sixteen members have died since its organization, namely: John Revere, John Graham, James A. Washington, John Stearns, James McDonald, Abraham T. Hunter, Luke Barker, John B. Arden, J. Kearney Rodgers, James Cameron, William E. Miller, John R. Chapin, James Campbell, Abraham Crevelling, William H. McNeven, and Isaac Green, the last two during the past year. The present number of members is eighty-one, of whom forty-two are life members, by the payment of $100 at one time; and forty annual, pay $10 a year. The benefactors, constituted by the payment of $150 or upwards, have increased to nine, and three laymen are in the number.

In conclusion he gave a sentiment—

Our Society—Springing from a benevolent motive, the vigor of its youth gives promise of a good old age.

Dr. E. S. BRADLE, for Dr. BULKLEY, who had been detained, read a succinct history of the rise and progress of the Society, its aims, objects, and success thus far.

The second toast was—

Divinity, Law, and Medicine—Essential elements of civilized society; may they ever be found united to sustain the cause of truth and progress.

REV. DR. POTTS' SPEECH.

Rev. Dr. POTTS was demanded.

Dr. POTTS said he was not accustomed to speak in public—on such occasions. [Laughter.] He had the honor of attending as an *orthodox* clergyman—not religiously, but medically *orthodox*,—never yet having been able to discover in the *isms* and *pathies* and *reforms* of an uneasy and shifting generation, the evidences that the wisdom of all the past was folly. He alluded to the change of public sentiment, within the medical profession, upon the great questions of religion within half a century. The charge of materialism, which was then frequently made against members of the profession, we seldom hear now. None now talk of dissecting out the human soul with a particular gland. None talk of the mind as if it were synonymous with the brain, a thing to be weighed in the scales, cut with the scalpel, or tested in a crucible.

Dr. POTTS remarked that the last time he read much in a medical book, the anatomists were surmising that it was the office of the spleen to act as a reservoir for the blood where some great excitement was driving it to more delicate internal organs. We would not be *splenetic*, said he, but our profession may claim to be a sort of *spleen*, where when public opinion is running riot and endangering your most cherished doctrines, sound principles may rush into reservoir and be safe in our conservatism. He was comparatively young, yet within his day the time was when the clergyman in the sick room was looked upon by the attending physician with distrust and dislike. Better notions of physchology—a sounder, mental philosophy now prevailed.

For the Law, AUGUSTUS H. WARD, Esq., responded in an eloquent speech. The smoke of cigars rose up between him and the reporter, and the latter was not able to catch even its points.

DR. FRANCIS' SPEECH.

For Medicine, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS responded in his peculiar and most felicitous style. For one called upon to address such occasions so frequently, he said, it was not undesirable to have something of a literary—[It was a Latin word he used, signifying a disease, for which we believe catechu and wine are frequently prescribed.] He confessed [illegible]. The Society in its history had been prosperous. It had not been marred by bankruptcy, nor defeated [illegible]

[illegible] medical knowledge was in [illegible]. In the [illegible] ... themselves ... strangers to theological lore, show themselves [illegible] in physical science. ... He had this day had [illegible] in the library of a friend, with some of the choicest works of their art, and he thought that, if medical students of the present day would make themselves familiar with such works, we should never hear of any in their ranks falling into the foolish vanities of spirit-rapping, table-turning, mesmerism, homœopathy, and similarly stupid absurdities. For men educated in the master-pieces of medicine, you would no more expect to lapse into such vanities than you would look for an eclipse at every hour of the day. The Doctor passed a fine eulogium on old SPIGELIUS. The doctrines of medicine, he affirmed, were as firmly fixed and immovable as the principles of NEWTON, or the theories of LAPLACE.

He passed to consider the excellence of the charity which the Society dispenses. When you contribute to its funds, you do not subscribe to a missionary fund to convert some Indian Rajah, nor to disturb the equanimity of the half-naked Sandwich Islanders. God will take care of those—to a *certain extent.* [Laughter.] But it goes to clothe the poor physician's widow, and to feed his orphans. And I hope, said he, that whoever has fifty cents left, will never refuse a shilling of it to such objects as these. Never turn the indigent away. Be benevolent; pity the poor; it will clothe you at last with a coffin richer than JOHN JACOB ASTOR's, and that cost $602. Don't ask too closely how it happened, when the poor doctor's wife begs alms. I never ask, when a poor object, with both legs amputated, seeks a pittance of me, whether his intemperance did not contribute to bring about his great misfortune before giving him a shilling to buy a pair of crutches with. Remember the morbid depression of spirits that attends upon deep poverty, nor inquire too carefully of the widow whether or not the husband was given to drink. Like FOTHERGILL, RUSH, and BAILEY of New-York, give freely, even if while you load their pockets with money you have to shut the door in their faces, and earnestly invite them to "go away." A little exegetical advice to a starving man may comfort your own conscience and do him no harm; but remember that it is a great deal easier for a rich man to be good than for a poor devil to be converted. [Prodigious laughter, of course.]

There were loud calls for Dr. FERRIS.

CHANCELLOR FERRIS' SUGGESTIONS.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS, as Chancellor of the University, responded in a neat and appropriate address. He urged upon the profession that they be careful to insist upon all scholarly and classical attainments from those who seek the responsibilities and honors of the doctorate. He had observed that as in the profession of Law—as Mr. WARD had suggested—and in the profession of Divinity, more often than of late, so here, students were tempted to take a short cut to practice. The surest safeguard against the creeping in of foolish "isms" and heretical opinions was a sound education. It was a little learning that fills the community with quacks. [It would have gratified the Committee of the American Association on Medical Education to have heard the hearty response with which this doctrine was received by the company.]

The next toast, (that it was not the thirteenth is a token of an improved appreciation of the toasted party,) was—

"Woman, lovely woman—nature made her to temper man; we had been brutes without you."

Dr. SIMS responded happily and eloquently. The life of man, he said, is spent in woman-worship, and he appealed to the President, asking if the heaven of his infancy were not his mother? He instanced among the proofs of the devotion of the profession to the interests of women, the fact that three hundred physicians were assembled on the stormiest night of last Winter, at the simple notice that the propriety of establishing a hospital for the relief of women was to be discussed. On a proper occasion he would be happy to explain what had been done toward carrying into effect the suggestions of that evening, and the fine promise that the project now put forth.

Dr. BRADLE touchingly alluded to the death of Dr. JOHN A. SWETT, who though not a member of the Society, always contributed to its funds. He gave:

The Memory of Drs. John A. Swett, William H. McNeven and Isaac Green.

It was drunk in silence. A dirge was performed by the band.

Dr. DUBOIS stated that in his will made before marriage, Dr. SWETT proposed to leave two thousand dollars to this Society, and the balance of his property to the support of other medical charities. A change of circumstances gave a different direction to his property; but to the will that was executed a codicil was annexed giving three hundred dollars to this Society.

Volunteer sentiments were in order. The President gave the following:

Education—No higher service can be rendered to humanity than that which opens wide the doors of the temple of knowledge.

PETER COOPER was urgently called for. Rising he was greeted with repeated cheers.

Mr. COOPER narrated the history of his early life when, to his permanent regret, he lacked the benefits of an education—his struggles with the world as a mechanic, and the motives that led him to engage in founding the Institute, which fairly promises to make his name immortal. He modestly rehearsed some of the greater improvements in mechanics that had been made within his memory, and in the department of social economy, dilated on the rise and progress of that great element of conservatism—the *Science of Insurance.* He gave in conclusion—"The Medical Faculty of our City—a class of men exceeded by no other in industry and the amount of labor they perform."

There was no dodging the demand for Prof. WILLARD PARKER.

Dr. PARKER said that the faculty of New-York City had not constituted themselves into a Mutual Admiration Society, yet he was free to say that there were no more liberal, no more highly scientific men, no better practitioners in the world than here. SPIGELIUS, and the old fellows whom his friend, Dr. FRANCIS, had so highly eulogized, were no doubt very clever men in their day, but he suspected that if they could in bodily presence dine with them to-night, their actual knowledge and acquirements would shrink into a small compass before those of some that he saw there. He reminded the Society that Young America had graduated, and entered upon practice, and he, when he took the telescope, insisted upon looking ahead—not reversing it to look through the wrong end, perpetually upon the past. In making medical books, New-York was not over famous, but it was not because we have not brains, or lack science; it is because practitioners here are too busy.

Dr. FRANCIS rejoined with spirit. He said that though we did not make many books here, the history of medical science could not be written without many mentions of New-York. You cannot write of the great improvements in the treatment of throat-distempers, of croup, of small-pox, of the ligature of arteries, of diseases of the chest, of surgery generally, without large mention of the physicians and surgeons of New-York.

Dr. SMITH was called on.

Prof. J. M. SMITH innocently inquired—"What Smith?" Strong assurances were given that they meant the SMITH that was up, and he proceeded to address them very acceptably.

Dr. BRADLE gave the following:

The State of New-York—The Empire State of the Union—ever foremost in promoting free and universal education; may its motto be ever onward, inspired by its glorious motto, Excelsior.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN responded. He did know how he came there, nor why he should be called on to reply.

A VOICE—"You are a Know-Nothing."

"No, I ain't. But I know it proves the profession guilty of a great weakness in calling on me,—for in so doing, you are dealing with infinitesimals.

He was not much acquainted with the profession in New-York, but any profession which could claim the sympathies of PETER COOPER must be a noble one. Any profession must be honored that abounds in such men as those of HOSACK, FRANCIS and MOTT. He gave—

The Medical Profession—Above all others distinguished for science and liberality.

The President gave:

The Pen and the Press—The vehicles of thought, the weapons of freedom, the defence of civilization.

Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, of the DAILY TIMES, was then called for. He magnified the office of the press. If, as a learned Professor had said, the profession had not time to make use of the press, they had not time to make themselves immortal. The most learned and skillful die and are soon forgotten; for tradition has a thin voice, that cannot be heard far into posterity. But by the press one projects his wisdom and learning into the future, and makes himself contemporary with many generations yet to come. Without the press, he said, their eloquence would be pretty nearly wasted, and their wit would have no record. Unless their families could see it in the morning in the *Tribune, Herald, TIMES, &c.,* or so forth, wherefore had been, this [illegible]

[illegible] been at some Know-Nothing lodge, or they still [illegible] ... the same faith in the press that the wounded sailor put in the doctor, saying when the bird came to throw him overboard for dead, "If the Doctor says so, I must be dead; chuck me over." If the newspapers say nothing of your Festival, it will be but a myth to the people and the profession abroad.

Dr. BARKER followed with a good brief speech on the hardships and comforts of the practitioner.

Drs. ADAMS and MERRITT sang several exhilarating songs, which greatly added to the festivity of the occasion.

Dr. SAYRE spoke for Young Physic, being impelled thereto by a host who insisted that he was their most fitting representative.

Dr. DETMOLD responded manly for the German Medical Societies; and Dr. O'REILLY for the Irish-American physicians of the City.

Dr. ROCKWELL told the experience of his younger days to the great amusement of all, and the edification of the Juniors.

Messrs. CORNMAN & STETSON being toasted, but also being too modest to reply, Dr. JAMES R. WOOD very handsomely spoke for them; and Dodworth's Band discoursed much eloquent music through the evening.

Some may wonder how a good time at eating and drinking is to benefit the widows and orphans of Medical men. Poor witless querists! Every drop drinked, and every fork-full eaten, was a dollar for them; for as the festivity increased, the benevolence of those present began to flow. The number who made themselves "Annual Members," by the payment of $10, and "Life Members," by the payment of $100, was considerable, while the list of "benefactors" made by paying $150, must have numbered some—more from a dozen to a score. The company broke up about 1 o'clock, every man the happier, and the givers all the richer for partaking in the proceedings at this capital dinner.

THE RECENT MARINE DISASTER.

LATEST FROM THE WRECK.

119 BODIES RECOVERED.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE OFFICERS

FURTHER NAMES OF THE LOST.

Since the issue of the DAILY TIMES of yesterday, we have received additional intelligence from the scene of the recent disaster. The ship still lies in the same situation as before. The two survivors yet remaining at Deal were fast convalescing. Up to 3 o'clock yesterday morning, one hundred and nineteen bodies had been received at the residence of Mr. BORDEN. The sea, on Wednesday evening, was running quite high, so that it was impossible to commence the work of taking out any portion of the cargo.

The passengers on arriving in this City were received by R. A. WITTHAUS, Esq., President of the German Society and a member of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

The sick were conveyed immediately to Ward's Island or the City Hospital, where they are receiving proper care. The survivors Mr. WITTHAUS caused to be carried to the German Tavern, No. 76 Greenwich-street, where, by his order, they were furnished with everything necessary to make them comfortable. Mr. W. remained with the survivors until 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, and during the entire day yesterday he devoted his time to assisting them in their destitute condition. About noon he caused a notice to be placed on the different bulletin-boards at the newspaper offices, asking aid from citizens for the relief of the survivors. In response to the call our citizens had contributed nearly $1,000 at the office of Mr. WITTHAUS for the object, up to last evening. Several contributions of clothing were also received; and further contributions in aid of the sufferers can be left with Mr. WITTHAUS, at his store, No. 51 Exchange-place.

LATER FROM THE WRECK.

The following communication we received yesterday from our Special Correspondent at the scene of the disaster. It is dated

DEAL BEACH, Wednesday Afternoon—4½ o'clock.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The wreck still lies in the same situation as during the past two days. Up to the present time it has not been possible to get below the hatches. A bag containing a large amount of gold was found, however, this afternoon in the ship. It has been forwarded to New-York. Up to 6 o'clock this evening, eighty-three bodies have been interred, and many more are constantly being brought from the beach. Over one hundred have been washed ashore between the wreck and Sandy Hook. Very little money has been found on the bodies. This evening the body of a man about five feet and ten inches in height, having a high forehead, sandy hair, whiskers and moustache, and dressed in a black cloth coat, satin vest, black broadcloth pants and fine boots, was picked up. It is supposed that the body must have been robbed of money and valuables, as there were neither to be found upon it. It is believed that there are many bodies between the decks. R.

Latest from the Wreck.

We subjoin a translation of a communication received yesterday afternoon by Mr. WITTHAUS from the Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, Mr. WM. VERMEHREN. The latter is dated

LONG BRANCH, Thursday, Nov. 16—2 A. M.

R. A. WITTHAUS, Esq.: The only remaining survivors at Deal now are Mrs. AMELIA DANZ, and a man whose leg is broken. Both are receiving every possible attention, and will be conveyed to New-York as soon as they have recovered sufficiently to admit of their being removed. Her brother, THEODORE KAMERER, (also one of the survivors,) is now at Eatontown, N. J., where he is receiving every attention. His residence is at No. 309 Market-street, Philadelphia. The sick took their departure from here yesterday, in spring wagons, under the charge of Captain BOWNE. They will probably be in New-York to-day, (Wednesday.) In order to identify the bodies, I have shown those which have not been interred to some of the more intelligent passengers, but they were not able to recognize any of them. In most cases the sand has greatly disfigured the bodies. The eyes, ears, lips and fleshy parts of the bodies have been removed by this means in very many instances. I am in hopes that the papers found with the passengers will throw light upon the names of some of those lost. By various papers found upon different bodies we have identified the following persons:

SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, (has a cousin named H. ROTHSCHILD in Savannah.)

FREDERICK DRUBEL, (had a bill of exchange for $241.40, dated Bremen, Sept. 15, 1854, and drawn on C. J. BICHTAL of New-York.)

JOHANNA KRACHE, (had two bills of exchange—one for $140, and the other for $60, drawn by LEHMANN OPPENHEIMER, Brunswick, on MEYER & SCHUCKER, New-York.)

These bills, together with all articles of value, have been taken care of by Coroner WOOLLEY. One hundred and nineteen have been put in the coffins up to the present time. They have been labeled according to your directions. I have made an inventory of each body, describing the apparel and features so far as I was able. The following may serve as an illustration of the manner in which it has been done:

"No. —, female; small stature; about sixteen years of age; brown hair; blue calico dress; under clothing marked L. N.; three two-guilder, three ten-dollars in gold, and three one-dollar gold pieces.

The sea has been running so high that Capt. BOWNE has only been able to save a portion of the rigging and the sails of the *New Era* up to the present time. The crew think that the timbers may [illegible]

... to get from the wreck to-morrow. Capt. BOWNE has conducted himself in a manner which has afforded the greatest of all. His energy has been rewarded for a successful ... from this, he has shown himself to be possessed of warm and generous sympathies. In haste,

WM. VERMEHREN.

Serious Charges Against the Officers of the New Era.

Our reporter had an interview yesterday afternoon with several of the surviving passengers at No. 76 Greenwich-street. From them he obtained the following statements:

STATEMENT OF WILHELM SCHMELZ.

My name is WILHELM SCHMELZ; I am from Rothenburg, Hesse Cassel. Prior to the stranding of the *New Era*, I went on the deck with some water for the purpose of boiling some coffee in the galley. The second mate was on deck at the time, but not the captain or first mate. Immediately after we struck I saw the mate come out of the cabin, in his drawers. The mate, during the entire passage, had been upon terms of great intimacy with the wife of a German chemist who was on board. The chemist and his wife were residents of New-York, and could speak English. This fact was a matter of common conversation, and the fact that the chemist's wife and the chief mate slept together was not attempted to be kept secret. During the fortnight prior to the stranding of the vessel, through the intercession of the mate, the chemist's wife had been permitted to occupy the cabin. Her husband seemed to be entirely unable to control her actions. It was stated among the passengers that Captain HENRY had also a German girl in the cabin, whom he had given a free passage to America, and with whom he was living upon terms of similar intimacy. Similar conduct was charged against the second mate.

Another passenger, named SUSSMANN HEINEMANN, from Hunsfeldt, Hesse Cassel, confirms the statement of SCHMELZ. Mrs. LOUISE HEINE, another passenger, makes a similar statement to the above, so far as regards the facts connected with the alleged conduct of the officers.

Statement of August Sachsenhaeuser.

I am from Schwartzburg Sondershausen. During the fortnight prior to the disaster of the vessel, the chemist's wife passed her time, day and night, in the cabin. Her husband was allowed to remain in the cabin about a week after she had taken up her quarters there. It was a common report among the passengers that the mate and the chemist's wife slept together. She was a German woman of from 20 to 24 years of age. I was on deck during most of the night prior to the stranding of the vessel. At 4 o'clock the second mate went below, and after that time there were no officers on deck, and but few seamen until the ship struck. I am positive of this. A minute or two prior to the vessel's stranding, I went below and had just ascended when we struck.

List of the Lost.

Our reporter obtained yesterday a considerable number of names of those passengers known to be lost. We publish the list in full, so far as we have been able to obtain the names.

George A. Drew, steward.

Mrs. Ferson and child, 4 years of age, [illegible], Hanover. Has her husband in New-York, a [illegible] maker.

Mr. Neumann, an actor. Has a wife in New-York, said to be connected with a theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwepp, residents of New-York, on their return from Germany. Mr. Schwepp was an apothecary.

The Physician of the ship.

Mr. Kormann, wife, and four boys, from [illegible], Bayern. This gentleman had six thousand guilders in a chest on board the *New Era.*

Miss Augusta Sonnenberger. Has a married sister in New-York.

Ernst ———, a young man, 22 years of age, a son of Miss Sonnenberger's sister, mentioned above.

Mr. Pels, from Wurtemberg.

Mr. Fortner, also from Wurtemberg, and a friend of Mr. Pels.

Mr. Sanger, from Nurnberg, Bavaria.

Robert Schwartz, wife, and infant child, from Brandenburg, Prussia.

Mrs. Van Rensellie. Husband saved.

Miss Durrett, first cabin passenger.

Gustav and Augusta Gutenhell, from Lupahne, Prussia.

Herman and Henry Bolte, from Brockhausen, Hanover.

Fritz Heidenreich, son and mother, from Prussen-minden, Prussia.

Teresia Schulte, from Cologne, Prussia.

Frederick Kuhne, 19 years old, Prussen-minden, Prussia.

Mrs. Gerhard Weling and two children, Prussen-minden, Carlsruhe.

Bernhardt Wiesch[illegible], died on the passage.

Caroline Fisher, from Landkreft, Hesse-Homburg.

Samuel Rothschild.

Frederick Drubel.

John Brauer.

M. B. Greenberg, Berlin.

Karl Queese, Prussen-minden, Prussia.

Theodore Dietz and child, Schwartzburg, Sondershausen.

Katerine Wertherr, 16 years old, (place of nativity unknown.)

Marie Wettenbach, from Pferdsdorf, [illegible].

Moritz Brandeis, from Prague, (has relatives residing in New-York.)

——— Kafka, from Prague.

——— Eichhorst, from Prussen-minden, Prussia.

Rosa Laube, aged 19 years, from [illegible].

Georg Schumann, wife and child, from Truschenreuth, Bayern.

Georg Ruprecht, from Truschenreuth, Bayern.

Georg Johann Hansler, from [illegible].

Johann and Anna [illegible], [illegible].

Anna Farider, from Lugano, Baden.

Louis Funk, from [illegible].

Johann Kuhl, Schulenwestfalia, Prussia.

Gerhard [illegible], [illegible], Prussia.

——— [illegible], wife and three children, [illegible].

Margaretta Schulte, Schulenhagen, Prussia.

Dominicus Roemer, Schulenhagen, Prussia.

Maria and Margaretta Mens, Curhessen.

Franz Scharfe, Holdingen, Prussia.

Sylvester Wald, Curhessen.

Jeanette and Elisabeth Jäger, Curhessen.

Therese Mark, Curhessen.

Dorothea Mueller, Curhessen.

Heinrich Ahl, Marburg, Curhessen.

Anton Dosse, Marburg, Hessen.

☞ The name of Mrs. HEINE's husband, spoken of in yesterday's issue, is FREDERICK WILHELM HEINE. He resides in Wisconsin with Mr. KARL [illegible] HEUBNER.

Aid to the Sufferers.

The undersigned takes the liberty of soliciting the aid of a generous public for the passengers saved from the wreck of the American ship *New Era.* About 120 of them have arrived in town in a destitute condition.

Any clothing will be thankfully received at the office of the German Society, No. 76 Greenwich-street. Donations in money, at the office of the undersigned, No. 51 Exchange-place.

R. A. WITTHAUS,

President of German Society.

Letter from Mr. Bowne.

ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, received the following intelligence from their agent at the wreck, at 10 o'clock this morning:

SHIP NEW ERA, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: The ship is a hopeless case. The keel is out and lying on the shore, about a mile and a half above the hull. She is sunk in the sand and water to her upper deck, and the sea is making a continual breach over her.

We have the *Excelsior* alongside this morning, stripping her of everything we can get. There is too much swell on to get the cabins and chains off at present.

The Boston Agent, Captain WARD, is here, and thinks it advisable to contract with some parties to save the materials, and I am of the same opinion.

The ship's deck is broken up, but no cargo has made its appearance yet. The Excelsior will leave here to-night, with rigging, sails, &c., which I have instructed Captain [illegible] to land at Wall-street to [illegible].

I beg leave to observe that they had better be sold at once to avoid the expense of storage, which will eat them up in a very short time. Should I want another lighter, I will advise you by telegraph. Please advise me in regard to making a contract.

[illegible]

J. C. BOWNE.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles purporting to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name—not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Who is to be Governor?

The corrections of yesterday reverse the scale, and CLARK is now, by our revised table, 176 votes ahead. The returns are nearly all reported officially. We have taken the highest figures claimed for SEYMOUR in the City and in Kings County. The Cattaraugus return is now reliable.

The Soule Question Settled!

We have a private letter from a well-informed source in London, written at the last moment before the closing of the mail, saying that "*the French Government has withdrawn all objection to Mr. Soulé's passing through France.*" It is also stated that the English Government feel a good deal of uneasiness about the matter, on various grounds. It dreaded the reaction which the French Emperor's treatment of Mr. SOULE would create towards the Western powers, and was especially alarmed at his readiness to enter into new quarrels while in alliance with England. If our correspondent's statement as to the issue of the matter is true,—as we have reason to believe it is,—the result has very probably been brought about by the intervention or advice of the English Government.

From another private letter from London, written also on the eve of the steamer's departure, and based on telegraphic dispatches from Paris, we learn the following facts corroborating the above:

"LOUIS NAPOLEON had a personal interview with Mr. MASON, in which he withdrew the restraints upon Mr. SOULE's passage through the French territory, disclaiming all intention of insult to the United States Government in the person of its Envoy. The manner of the Emperor was dry and curt, and it is believed that this disclaimer was a diplomatic move, understood to have been dictated by England, the English Cabinet advising that the initiatory against Mr. SOULE, *personally*, should be taken, if at all, by their Government. The banquet proposed to be given to Mr. SOULE by the Refugee Republicans in London will probably afford the Home Office an opportunity for action."

The News from Europe.

The *Asia* brought us three days' later news from all parts of Europe, yesterday. The intelligence is interesting, but not specially important. The affair of Mr. SOULE continues to excite attention, and to awaken more or less anxiety. According to the letter of our own Paris correspondent, no reply had been made, at the time he wrote, to the demand of Mr. MASON upon the French Government for explanations. Newspaper accounts state, on the one hand, that Mr. SOULE is known to have been implicated in the efforts of the Liberals to excite a general insurrection in Europe,—a thing quite probable in itself,—and, on the other hand, that the French Government intends to give assurances that in his exclusion it intended no disrespect to the United States.

From the seat of war there is intelligence of fresh fights, in which the Allies are reported to have sustained reverses. The news comes, however, through Russian channels, and is very naturally discredited by the English journals. There seems, however, to be no doubt that no advantage has yet been gained by the allied troops. A dispatch from the British Ambassador at Constantinople states that the Russians, with 20,000 troops, attacked the allied troops, at Balaklava, on the 25th, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Russian account of the same affair states that the Russians took four redoubts and eleven guns, and that their cavalry made a severe and successful charge upon the English. The siege is continued, and it was believed that the fortress must yield before long.

From other parts of Europe there are various items of intelligence of considerable interest which are given in our columns.

Attention—Uncle Sam!

The Postmaster of the City of New-York is respectfully requested to call at the office of the DAILY TIMES and receive a package of letters endorsed for Providence, R. I.—which, instead of being sent to their destination, were left in the mail bag and sent to the TIMES office, through the gross and inexcusable carelessness of the Post-Office Clerk. The fact that such an accident as this could occur, shows with what immeasurable carelessness business is transacted in some departments of the public service. The mail bag containing these, with other letters, was hastily and carelessly emptied, and thrown aside without first ascertaining whether all its contents were out or not. When the bag was sent to the TIMES office for the mail papers, this package of letters turned up. How long it has been delayed already, and what derangements of business may have been occasioned by it, it is of course impossible to say, but merchants and others in Providence will probably be able to appreciate.

We receive frequent complaints from various portions of the country, that letters enclosing money sent to this office, have never been heard from. We had come to believe, in consequence of the frequency of these reports, that they were stolen on the way. This may still be so;—but after the discovery of this letter-package, we are prepared for almost anything.

Mr. Postmaster FOWLER will please step up to the TIMES office and reclaim his letters.

"The Good Old Times."

It is a common and conventional error among the British people, to praise "the wisdom of our ancestors;" to be eulogistic on the social virtues of "bluff King HAL," and to the golden days of "good Queen BESS," and to speak of "the good old times" as if the Present were in no way equal to the Past, as if HENRY VIII. was not a wife-murderer, and ELIZABETH TUDOR a despot. Of all English Statesmen living, we should have thought Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH,—once a leader of the extreme Radical party, and editor of the works of HOBBES, the smoking philosopher of Malmesbury—would have eschewed the slang and cant of heaping praise upon "the good old times." Yet he did so praise them a few weeks ago when speechifying at Edinburg, (on receiving the complimentary freedom of that ancient and redolent metropolis,) and we can only conjecture that "a change came o'er the spirit of his dream" since he became an office-holder, thereby showing the truth of MOORE's couplet:

> As bees on flowers alighting, cease their hum,
> So, settling upon places, Whigs grow dumb.

"The good old times" thus eulogized by an English Cabinet-Minister, were times in which arbitrary power was all, and the common rights of man were nothing. The wonder is, monarchs and nobles being so weak and wicked, that the people should have endured them. Think of that purple tyrant, HENRY VIII., of whom it was truly said that he never spared man in his wrath nor woman in his lust; of that cruel creature, his eldest daughter, chronicled to all time as "Bloody MARY;" of that wilful tyrant ELIZABETH, who murdered her cousin MARY of Scotland, because she was beautiful, and decapitated her own lover, ESSEX, because she was jealous of him; of JAMES STUART, "the wisest fool in Christendom," whom even the courtly pen of WALTER SCOTT could not represent as other than mean and cowardly; of his children, who expiated their crimes—one on the scaffold and the other in miserable exile. Think of these rulers, and ask how "the good old times" *can* be praised.

The historic page records how deficient in all that makes a people happy, intelligent and prosperous the English were in those lauded times. The luxuries, the comforts, the very necessities of our daily life were wanting there. Rank and Wealth lorded it over honest and humble industry. The nation was in a state of serfdom. Royalty and nobility dealt with "the lower orders" as if they were brute beasts; they buffeted them, despised them, persecuted them, viciously hated and strongly coerced them. And, "in the good old times," this was humbly submitted to. We speak not of the earlier periods of British history, when the WILLIAMS, the HENRYS, the EDWARDS, and the RICHARDS roughly ruled, but of later periods. Of the time when virtuous MORE was sacrificed, when SPENSER and SHAKSPEARE wrote, when RALEIGH fought and was executed, when MILTON composed his immortal epic, when SIDNEY fell on the scaffold, when DRYDEN flourished and BUTLER starved—of the two centuries which included the events of British history, from the accession of the TUDORS at Bosworth Field to the deposition of the STUARTS, consummated by the defeat on the banks of the Boyne Water.

In those times, women of even the more exalted ranks could do little more than barely sign their names. A nobleman was considered erudite who could spell with comparative correctness. The bulk of the middle classes were ill-informed—the laboring masses were almost wholly unable to read and write. Profligacy was the practice of the higher orders—intrigue the apparent business of their life. CHARLES II. increased the peerage by making Dukedoms for his illegitimate children, and set public example of debauchery unprecedented, even in France under the Regent ORLEANS. Yet every Sabbath this man was prayed for, by order of an act of Parliament, as the people's "most religious and gracious King," the liturgy thus making clergy and congregation utter a glaring falsehood. The evil example infected all classes, and spread all through the social system. But "the good old times," which Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH regretfully refers to, saw nothing wrong in this; they adopted the State aphorism that "The King can do no wrong." A slavish doctrine this, and a fitting subject for future illustration—it is too copious for us now.

Arts, science, Government, letters, and, above all, the popular knowledge of popular rights were kept under, in "the good old times." Such a thing as a Free Press could not exist in those days. There was neither freedom of action, speech, nor thought. One unfortunate printer who had published four lines of pleasant rhyme, expressing a hope that Queen ELIZABETH would marry, to provide an heir and successor to the Crown, was considered to have treated "the Queen's most excellent Majesty" with too much freedom, was taken up, prosecuted, tried, and condemned to lose his hand. This cruel sentence was actually carried into effect, in the heart of London, (on a scaffold in Charing Cross,) the public executioner chopping off the victim's right hand, which severed member was subsequently presented to the Queen, who had insisted on seeing that the sentence had been carried out. Yet, one of the Cabinet Ministers of Queen VICTORIA praises "the good old times," in which humanity was thus abominably treated.

It may be bad taste on our side, (compared with the opinion of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, who is at once a Baronet, a Privy Councillor, a Member of Parliament, and a Cabinet Minister,) but we do think that the days in which we live are better, by a great deal, than those which have passed by. We have liberty of speech, a free press, equal laws, and a tolerable share of personal freedom. If we want to travel, the steam locomotive takes us as far in one hour, as was painfully performed between sunrise and sunset, on bad roads, in the time of the TUDORS, or even of the STUARTS. Do we desire to cross the world of waters which divides the New World from the Old, we can do it in ten days—a period often consumed, before FULTON's application of steam as a motive power, in the transit between Liverpool and Dublin. If we want intelligence, the electric fluid itself—that which our FRANKLIN snatched from Heaven—is our vassal, and brings us news almost as rapidly as Thought itself can speed. (What would have been said, in "the good old times," at the particulars of a battle fought in the Black Sea being transmitted across Europe to London, and thence to New-York, in twenty days?) If we desire to obtain instruction or entertainment, for the studious or the leisure hour, Machinery cheapens, by multiplying, the productions of human intellect, and books—a rarity in former days—are at our hand at a cost which is marvelously low. Or, if we ask for a record of occurrences, with comments on the transactions and politics of the whole world, there are newspapers, nearly unknown and always shackled in the olden time, which spread knowledge through the land, and are themselves the handmaids of civilization:—particularly and disinterestedly we can commend the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES in this respect! In a word, the day-laborer of the present day is happier, wiser, freer, better informed, better clothed, better housed and better fed than even the proud nobles of England were under HENRY TUDOR.

Therefore, content with this situation of affairs and of society, we really cannot endorse Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH's rather *mal-apropos* eulogy of "the good old times." Give us the present time of Progress, and the future of something even more superior than what we now enjoy. To the servants of a fading monarchy we leave all regrets for the Past. We are proud to battle under a banner which covers Humanity at large, and is inscribed with our own State motto—"Excelsior."

The Musical Celebrities.

There are but few who will not regret it, when it is too late, if they do not avail themselves of the opportunity now presented to our citizens, of hearing the finest singers of the world, on a stage and in a house adapted to display their powers to the best advantage. GRISI, with her majestic impersonations of a tragic queen, and who has long stood confessedly at the very summit of her art, MARIO who has no equal, SUSINI who almost launches upon us the thunders of LABLACHE, and BADIALI the exquisite actor and magnificent singer, whose enthusiasm always kindles his audience, and whose imagination adds a new charm of romance to the scenes he enacts. Certainly no stage in London, Paris or St. Petersburg, or elsewhere, is now so adequately filled. And yet there are seats at our Opera-house which are not occupied. The temporary suspension of the opera—the possibility that these great actors might leave us for European audiences—have taught us that there is danger in longer delay, if we would hear them before they pass from the stage, for it is not likely that GRISI or MARIO will ever visit us again after their return.

It is certain that none of these singers ever gave forth their voices in a theatre which carried more faithfully to each one in the audience, every note and modulation. It is understood that MARIO has said that he never sang in a house before, where he did not perceive some portion of his voice return upon him. The science of acoustics is a difficult and intangible one. Its principles do not seem to have been so precisely ascertained as those of other sciences. The architect may judge with certainty, from his plans, of other qualities of his work. Its appearance, form, decorations, are as familiar to him are the foundation is laid, as after the key is ready for delivery. He cannot be mistaken in these. But what will be the qualities of the structure for purposes of sound, whether it will transmit a whisper or drown a stentor, is a question to be surely settled only by actual experiment after the building is erected. Shrewd guesses, beforehand, are often sadly disappointed. We esteem it, therefore, if not a great triumph of art, at least a fortunate instance of luck, that, in so vast and costly a theatre, the most delicious and softened note penetrates to every nook. Indeed, there seems, so far as hearing is concerned, but very little choice in seats.

In appearance and beauty, we are assured that it is not transcended by any Theatre or Opera-house in Europe—that we have one department of display not equaled by them; for there the galleries are comparatively shallow, and the tenants of the boxes are concealed—while here every individual lends his presence to the scene, and all the charm of dress and beauty enhances the general effect. This Opera-house, with its beautiful and hanging dome, its fresh, artistic and charming scenery, its ample auditorium, and a New-York audience, is a fairy scene that well repays a visit, even though the best voices of the world were not upon the stage.

It is a House that places our City within the circle of musical visitation, and will entitle us to hear all the celebrities of the Old World. It has seemed to us a curious fact, that while Italy is the birthplace of almost all the great singers, she rarely hears her idolized children in the days of the splendor of their enchanting gifts; for, as soon as these are made known, they are wafted to other lands, where gold is given freely as the most emphatic plaudits for the pleasure bestowed. Formerly these gifted children were almost exclusively petted in Germany, Russia and England. Now, we, at last, in New-York, have an Opera-house commensurate to the needs of a fine representation; and who can deny, that with the first Tenor of the world, a Prima Donna uniting high capabilities and culture of voice with the grandest acting, a Baritone whose style assures us of the chivalry and nobility of the man, and a Basso with an organ of tremendous compass and power, we may enjoy this most poetic form of social amusement in all its fascination and perfection.

Whether this will be continued to us, and new Operas brought out, will depend, we presume, upon the earnestness and sympathy with which our music-lovers shall come up to its support. No one can say but that the Directors of the Academy of Music have, at much cost and labor, done their part in presenting so great a privilege to every one who wishes.

The County Canvass.

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday decided that no power is vested in them to go behind the returns of Election as furnished by the District Inspectors. This resolution was arrived at with but a single dissenting voice, and the disputed question of the Mayoralty election must be decided, if at all, by the Courts. It seems to be clear that the Canvassers are not possessed of the power to impeach the accuracy of Election returns. They can only detect discrepancies and call upon the Inspectors to correct manifest errors. Beyond this, their functions cease.

Dramatic.

BURTON'S THEATER.—An exceedingly powerful drama, called the "Upper Ten and the Lower Twenty," was produced here last night, and met with complete success. The incidents and not the plot are the strong points of the play. They are worked up with considerable skill, and display dramatic intensity of no ordinary character.

The hero is a *Mr. Christopher Crookpath*, (BURTON,) a gentleman possessed of a trusting disposition and a young wife. The latter deserts him for one *Sybarite Simper*, (JORDAN,) with whom she flies to Europe, and the former is changed, partly by insanity and partly by intemperance, into a disposition of hate and retributive vengeance. *Sybarite Simper* returns in the second act, under the impression, conveyed to him by the ordinary reports, that *Christopher* is dead. He assumes a social position on the strength of his wealth, and enjoys life in company with his wife and a child born to him while in refuge. *Christopher*, of course, is not dead, and turns up in the character of an inebriate lunatic; unexpectedly meets (without being recognized,) his false wife, her paramour, and their child. He thirsts for revenge, and with devilish instinct, selects the child as the instrument therefor. A fire affords him the opportunity of entering the dwelling of *Sybarite*, and in the general confusion he bears it away. In the next act we have *Christopher* and the child—the one a drunken beggar, the other a seller of apples. *Sybarite's wife*—if we may so call her—is plunged in agony at the loss of her daughter, and her punishment begins. The possession of some property belonging to *Christopher*, induces *Sybarite* to forge a necessary document, and as he requires an unscrupulous witness, he seeks one amongst the inebriates. By accident he falls on *Christopher* himself, and not recognizing the wreck before him, falls into the snare. In the fourth act we find *Christopher*, on whom misery and drink have done their worst. The child dies; the father, in an effort to escape the police, (he has been denounced by *Christopher* as a forger,) perishes in the river, and *Mrs. Simper* learns that the poor dead beggar girl whom she has mourned, is her own daughter, and the shattered being before her, her too trusting husband, *Christopher Crookpath*.

The situations throughout are good. There is abundant action, and never too much dialogue. The latter contains some excellent local hits, and is smoothly and effectively written, more so indeed, than any original play we have yet had at Mr. BURTON'S.

Some of the characters are admirably drawn, and display much individuality. *Christopher* to a certain extent, is conventional, but there is great force displayed in the portraiture. *Zeke Ripheart*, (JOHNSON,) a New-York boy, and *Nancy Notion*, (Miss HOUGH,) a real Connecticut girl, are the most successful realizations of the author. They are thoroughly American and perfectly natural.

The drama was played admirably. Mr. BURTON as *Christopher*, a purely melo-dramatic character, departed from his usual line, and made a highly successful impression in a different one. Mr. JOHNSTON as *Zeke* was excellent, and Mrs. HOUGH as *Nancy* proved unquestionably that she is the best Yankee girl on the stage.

The "Upper Ten and Lower Twenty" was a genuine success, and deservedly so. It is, so far as our memory serves us, the best written and most powerfully constructed drama on the American stage. A long and brilliant run will, we hope, encourage the author to a fresh effort.

Mr. BURTON announced it for repetition, and stated that it was from the pen of Mr. THOMAS DE WALDEN, author of the "Fillibuster," produced here a short time ago.

Boston in Eighteen Four and in Eighteen Fifty-four.

Boston in eighteen four was a great city, in the estimation of the Bostonians of that day, but what was it in comparison to the Boston of eighteen fifty-four? In magnitude, in population, in opulence, in expenditure, what was it to the Boston of our time? A mole hill to Olympus! We are not, however, in a position just now to institute a comparison between the magnitude, the population, and the opulence of the departed Boston, and those of the living city; but the Boston *Transcript* has put us in possession of a document which enables us to contrast certain items in the expenditure of the former with corresponding items in the expenditure of the latter; and from this contrast a tolerable idea may be formed of the relative importance of ancient and modern Boston. The document in question is of the highest authority, being nothing less than the printed report of BENJAMIN SUMNER, Esq., who was Town Treasurer and Collector of the said city exactly fifty years ago, and who has supplied us, in this report, with information concerning the public disbursements of the Bostonians in those days, which is at once curious and valuable.

An educated people is indispensable to the stability of republican institutions, and Boston has ever marked her sense of the truth of that proposition, by making ample provision for the education of her citizens. But what is ample? The Bostonians of eighteen four expended $16,667 11 in support of school-houses and in payment of schoolmasters, and doubtless plumed themselves not a little on having done so. Yet what would be the astonishment of the men of that generation, could they rise from their graves, at hearing of the enormous sum which the Bostonians of eighteen fifty-four have granted for the same purpose? How the fossilists would gape and wonder, to hear the present Town Treasurer and Collector of the American Athens read from his report the vast sum of $200,000 [illegible] for educational objects! How they would blush to hide their diminished heads at the recollection of the paltry figure which their own paltry grant would cut beside this magnificent appropriation! But times and manners are changed, and if the Bostonians of eighteen-four provided adequately for the educational wants of the men of their day and generation, they did well and deserve honor.

As every human community has its doers of evil and contemners of the law, so every human community must have its preventers of crime and apprehenders of criminals. But societies grow vicious and depraved, as they grow opulent and luxurious; and the force which is equal to the maintenance of order among a people of simple and primitive habits, is totally unable to discharge that duty in a great and licentious city. The case of Boston in eighteen four and in eighteen fifty-four, is a striking example of the truth of these observations. In eighteen *four*, indeed as well as in eighteen *fifty-four*, she had her evil-doers, and her Dogberries, but how vast the difference between her expenditures in the former, and the latter period, on account of police! In eighteen four her expenditure under this head was only $6,257 60; while in the year ended the 1st of May eighteen fifty-four, it amounted to $87,803 96! That is, it costs the Boston of our days nearly *fifteen* times as much to put down evil-doers and keep peace and order in her streets, as it did the Boston of half a century back! The *former* expends over *thirty* times as much on the education of her people as the latter did, and yet the citizens of the latter were nearly *fifteen* times more virtuous and loyal than the citizens of the former! Could the church-yard Bostonians awake to consciousness, how they would exult at the superior merits of the men of their generation!

The appropriations of Boston in eighteen four and in eighteen fifty-four, for the payment of her municipal and judicial officers, illustrate the tendency of Governments to become expensive and burdensome, as cities and nations grow opulent and old. In eighteen four, the city and judicial officers of Boston were glad to discharge their functions for the sum of $3,654 23; but in the year ending the 1st of May, eighteen fifty-four, the successors of these gentlemen had to be paid $66,258 98 for performing the same duties! That is, the Bostonian officials of our time have to receive *sixteen* fold more for their services than did their predecessors of eighteen four! And yet we venture to assert that the men of eighteen four were more excellent and efficient functionaries than the men of eighteen fifty-four—and that the rate of remuneration received by the latter, is just in proportion to the volume of their corruption and non-efficiency.

Let us make one more contrast ere we conclude. The amount of property destroyed by fire, in a great City, indicates the extent to which negligence and incendiarism prevail among its inhabitants. But the appropriations made at different periods by a City, for the support of its Fire Department, are very good indices to the necessity which exists at those periods for such organizations. Now what were the expenditures of Boston in eighteen four, and in eighteen fifty-four, on account of her Fire Department? In eighteen four it was only $1,441 65; while in the year ending the 1st May, eighteen fifty-four, it amounted to about $70,000! The appropriation, in the latter period, was actually *fifty* times greater than in the former—the amount of property destroyed by fire, and the prevalence of negligence and incendiarism, being probably in an equal ratio!

We have contrasted the expenditure of the Boston of eighteen four with that of the Boston of eighteen fifty-four, on account of education, police, government and fire. And what is our conclusion from all these contrasts? Our conclusion is that in the Boston of our days, notwithstanding her magnificent appropriation for educational purposes, crime is *fifteen* times more prevalent, government *sixteen* times more burdensome, and the destruction of property by fire *fifty-fold* greater than in the Boston of half a century back; and that in the former the evils arising from opulence, luxury, and the influx of foreigners, have gone far to counteract the influence of schools, and the labors of school-masters.

Literary.

MR. JAMES C. DERBY, of this City, is about to issue from his press, in elegant artistic style, a choice and beautiful volume, entitled "*Lilies and Violets; Or, Flowers of Thought, in Prose and Verse, on the True Graces of Maidenhood.*" The work will comprise the selectest productions of the best authors of modern times, illustrating and enforcing the true graces of maidenhood, arranged with excellent taste and discrimination; and besides these, there are some thirty or forty gems of the most attractive stamp, expressly prepared for or contributed to its pages, by some of the most eminent and popular *belles-lettres* writers in the country. The volume commences with a Poem, of rare beauty of sentiment and diction, from the pen of the editress,—a gifted Massachusetts lady, with the sweet *nom de plume* of "ROSALIE BELL,"—who also contributes a Prologue and Epilogue to each of the several divisions of the book, viz. Æsthetic, Intellectual, Affectional, Domestic, and Devotional.

We believe the literary design of this work as well as the elegant mechanical execution contemplated, are such as will place it, on the score of originality, taste and adaptedness, far above the many common-place books for young ladies which have heretofore had their day for want of better,—and secure for it universal favor, as a gift book, among all classes and at all seasons.

M. NICOLARDOT, in his lately-published "Domestic and Monetary Affairs of Voltaire," undertakes to prove that VOLTAIRE was sordid, grasping and dishonest. Among the instances he quotes, is an anecdote preserved by MARMONTEL. The philosopher was bargaining with a dealer for a hunting-knife, and offered eighteen francs instead of a louis, which was asked. The man stuck to his price, and averred that to abate a sou would be to do wrong to his children. "You have children!" exclaimed VOLTAIRE. "Yes, five; three boys and two girls, the youngest of whom is twelve years old." "Well, we must see if we can get situations for the boys and husbands for the girls. I have friends at court and credit in public offices. So, my good man, let us finish this bargain. These are your eighteen francs." But all this cajolery was not effectual, and the hunting-knife was at length bought for a louis.

The Episcopal School Union and Church Book Society republish, from the edition of the London Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the late R. E. NICHOLAS' admirable *Help to the Reading of the Bible*. It treats plainly and pleasantly of the authority and purpose of the Bible, the fulfillment of prophecy, and the rules for interpretation; sketches succinctly the history of the Jews, and gives an account of the books of the Old and New Testaments. Maps, a chronological table, and a full index, enhance its value.

M. EUGENE BRIFFAULT, who some years ago was an active contributor to the light and slight literature of Paris, died the other day. He had for a considerable period been disabled from production, having fallen into a state of mental imbecility.

The death of Right Hon. JAMES GRATTAN, son of the celebrated orator GRATTAN is announced. Some years ago, Mr. GRATTAN wrote a series of papers in the *New Monthly Magazine*—but the deceased was better known as a man of Parliament than a man of letters.

The *Athenæum* compliments Prof. UPHAM on the style in which he prepared his Life, &c., of Madame GUYON.

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH issue a school edition of *Mrs. Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene*—a small manual for young scholars.

BENTLEY has issued the Seventh Edition of PRESCOTT'S *Peru*.

A SECOND ADVENT STORY.—A correspondent at Manchester, N. H., says that a few days since a lady in that vicinity, and a firm believer in the doctrine of the Millerites, went—preparatory to her ascension on the 1st inst.—to bid an aged relative an affectionate farewell. The Millerite, upon taking leave, told the old lady with much solemnity that on the morrow she would "go up." Her relative, whose sense of hearing is not very acute, not quite understanding as to the place to which her young friend was bound, exclaimed with an earnestness and simplicity peculiar to aged people, "Well, E——, you will come down again at Thanksgiving, won't you?"

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 18.

Total loss of the ship *New Era* and destruction of 200 lives—Loss of the steamer *Arctic*.
Affairs in Mexico—Acquittal of the Revolutionists.
Important from the Sandwich Islands—British Protectorate withdrawn.
Letters from France, by Dick Tinto.
Letters from London—European Affairs.
Washington Correspondence on the Eastern Question.
Later news from all parts of Europe.
Later and very important from California.
Know-Nothingism—Speech of John M. Clayton.

EDITORIALS.

The Washington *Union* on Judge Bronson—The Foreign News—A National Know-Nothing Party—Important Movement—The Issues—Mr. Soulé's Case—Signs of Better Times—To the Defeated—A Governor for Utah—The Slave-Trade—Important Trial—Dr. Rae's Reasons—The Temperance Cause—Dr. Graham—Who is Governor?—Congress of American Diplomatists at Brussels—The Battle of Alma and the Mexican Campaign—Alcohol in France—Signs of new Expeditions—California News—Mormon Advice and Sentiment—The Latest News—Curious, if true—American Merchants in China.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance; for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES.—Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-ply, 5s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 4s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 2s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade usually low.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., [illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the increased demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No. 341 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.
These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.
Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.
C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 341 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!—LADIES' FURS OF EXTRA QUALities, and of our manufacture only, consisting of Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varieties and fashions of the same. LEARY & CO.,
Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

WINTER, 1854—4,000 OVERCOATS, TALMAS, PALETOTS, and Surtouts.
5,000 Business Coats, Frocks, Sacks and Dress Coats.
[illegible] Pants, of French, English and American Cassimeres.
[illegible] Vests, of Silk, Velvet, Plush, Cashmere, &c. &c.
A very large and select stock of Furnishing Goods, viz.: Under wear, Shirts, Shawls, Robes, Cravats, Gloves, &c., together with about 5,000 garments for Boys' Winter wear, consisting of Overcoats, Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, forming in all, the most extensive and desirable stock of Winter Clothing and Furnishing Goods for Men and Boys' wear ever got up in this City. Will be sold during the remainder of the season, at clearing-out prices, as part of our system is to hold no goods over the season.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS' Improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, than any other pianos in the United States. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with iron frames and circular scales; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.;) S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices—$60, $65, $80, $90, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented but a short time, will be sold very low. Each instrument guaranteed. A large discount made for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A NEW DISCOVERY—TO ABOLISH INTEMPERANCE AND DRUNKENNESS—To cure the sick, and make strong the weak and nervous; a delicious beverage, that will invigorate but not intoxicate.
Dr. HAM'S INVIGORATING SPIRIT.—This delicious beverage will entirely cure morbid appetite for intoxicating drinks, [illegible] nervous, [illegible] this miraculous remedy one trial; in a few minutes its efficacy will be experienced; it quickly removes bad spirits, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia, [illegible] Price One Dollar per bottle. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., Agents. Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sold by Druggists.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. have received an invoice of rich lace curtains [illegible] in the City; [illegible] $1 50 and $2 50, which cost to land $3 50 and $5 per window. Also, splendid brocatelles and damasks of every description.
Broche and woolen shawls will be opened TO-DAY—3,000 broche long and square shawls, from $5 to $30, of the choicest designs; 5,000 woolen shawls from $2 to $6, worth from $3 to $15 each. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.

CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO announce to the ladies of New-York and suburbs, that their stock of Furs for the Fall and Winter is now ready for inspection, comprising a large and extensive variety of Mink, Marten, Stone Marten, Ermine, Sable, Fitch, Chinchilla, &c., and manufactured into Robes, Capes, Cuffs, Victorines, &c., by the most experienced and competent artists and will be sold much below the usual Broadway prices. A call is respectfully solicited. ARCHER & MARTIN. (Successors to W. A. Archer,) No. 370 Greenwich-st.

"NIP AND TUCK," BUT KNOX AHEAD.—The election is over, but KNOX had a close run with his competitor this Fall; yet we rejoice to see he is elected. There is no help for it; nearly all now allow that he manufactures the best and most fashionable hats in town; and accordingly his stores at No. 128 Fulton-st. and under the Prescott House in Broadway, are constantly thronged with eager customers. On election day, it is said, some mistook his stores for the places where the polls were held; the crowd was so great.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE ARE THE BEST delineators of negro character that we have in New-York. They display a greater versatility of talent, and produce more laughter by their eccentricities, than any of the so-called Negro Minstrels. Their Pantomime of Bamboozleone is the funniest and most daring performance ever attempted. The prodigy CHRISTINE, only 6 years old, nightly astonishes the people by her marvelous dances, comic songs, &c.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.
Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING ON, AND McLAUGHLIN, No. 258 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, is on hand with his extensive stock of comfortable undergarments, gloves, shirts, collars, cravats, scarfs, ties, and every article in gent's furnishing goods. His motto is One Price only.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, FOR use in cold and wet weather; also, Ladies' Lined Gloves, and Bleaching Gloves and Mitts—a certain cure for rough and chapped hands—for sale at all Rubber stores, and to the trade only at No. 96 John-st., up stairs.

"I'LL ENTERTAIN A SCORE OR TWO OF TAILORS."—So says *Richard III.* Wiser men are content with one. They find the ready-made clothing at SMITH BROTHERS', No. 138 Fulton-st., equal to any made to order, and thirty per cent. cheaper.

$200,000 WORTH OF SUPERB CARPETS, 25 PER cent. less than Broadway prices! at the great American Eagle, No. 99 Bowery. English Velvet, 10s.; Brussels, 8s.; English Brussels, four yards wide; 20,000 yards beautiful Ingrain at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.

JAMES LITTLE & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 412 Broadway, near Canal-st., keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Ready-made Clothing, which they are selling at great sacrifices. Give us a call before purchasing.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.—NOW is the time to buy one of RAFFERTY & LEASK'S superior Daguerreotype Hats, which are sold at prices to suit the times. No. 57 Chatham, and corner of Chambers and Pearl-sts.

CLOTHING—SEASONABLE CLOTHING OF THE latest style and best quality, and sold at prices to suit the times, can be obtained of HEWITT, COULSON & CO., No. 141 Fulton, and No. 49 Ann-sts.

Adin Thayer, Stephen S. Foster, Joseph A. Howland, Edwin Moody, agent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and Alexander Hemmenway, (colored,) were arrested on Tuesday afternoon at Worcester, on the complaint of the City Marshal, on a charge of riot and an assault on Asa O. Butman, by which riot and assault the life of Mr. Butman was put in imminent peril. They were taken before the Police Court, and ordered to recognize with sureties of $1,000 each, for their appearance before that Court on Wednesday, Nov. 15, for examination. All but S. S. Foster furnished bail, and he declined to recognize the authority of any court but the Court of Heaven. The Court informed him that he had jurisdiction over the offences committed in the city, and upon his refusing to furnish bail, ordered him to be committed to the county jail to await his examination, and he was committed. Mr. Foster, in order to carry out the great principle of nonresistance, refused to walk after his arrest, and the officers were obliged to carry him in and out of court.

At the late meeting of the Entomological Society, Mr. Westwood said that some seeds, recently received from the West coast of America, had been presented to him by Sir W. Hooker, being remarkable for the power of jumping about. This motion, it was discovered, was due to the presence of an insect larva enclosed in each. He found an Ichneumon among the seeds, probably the parasite of the hidden larva; but he would make a further communication when he had made an examination. The President said, Kirby and Spence had mentioned a similar instance of motion communicated to seeds by larvæ of some of the Bruchidæ,—and Mr. Curtis stated that he had verified their statement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and Soreness of the Chest—Are promptly relieved by Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture. One teaspoonful will often check a cold at once. Price, only 25 cents. A. Cushman & Co., No. 132 Fulton-st. Proprietors. Sold also by Rushton, No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and Druggists generally. For settled consumption or bronchitis, bleeding at the lungs, night sweats, &c., use Dr. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup. Sold as above. Price, $1, in pint bottles.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address E. M. Watson, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries, recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. Sands, C. V. Clickener & Co., C. H. Ring, New-York; and Wm. E. Zieber, Philadelphia. Redding & Co., Boston.

The Parthenon Circulating Library—Containing over [illegible] volumes of Choice Books, and to which all New Works are added, is at Davis' Bookstore, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, corner of 23d-st. Terms—$5 a year; $3 six months; Catalogues, 12½ cents.

Large and Superior Trees, &c.—Wm. R. Prince & Co., Flushing, can supply extra-large Trees of every kind, for immediate fruit-bearing or ornament. Catalogues at No. 112 Chambers-st.

Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial will relieve with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, re-tunes the mental energies, [illegible]. [illegible]

Caution. Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons. In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass: Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial. C. H. Ring, Proprietor, N. Y. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12. C. H. Ring, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

New-York Historical Society.—Semi-Centennial Celebration.—This society will celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary on MONDAY, the 20th inst., by an address from Hon. George Bancroft, and other exercises, at Niblo's Saloon, at 1 o'clock, and a Dinner at the Astor House, at 6 o'clock P. M. Many distinguished persons will be present as guests on the occasion. Tickets for the Literary exercises and for the Dinner can be procured from either of the following Committee:
Augustus Schell, No. 45 Wall-st.
Andrew Warner, No. 510 Broadway.
George H. Moore, Library University.
William Chauncey, No. 89 Old-slip.
Benjamin R. Field, No. 137 Water-st.
William K. Strong, No. 23 Pine-st.
George J. Cornell, No. 60 Wall-st.

MacLaurin's Writing Gymnasium—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Room No. 1.—Arrangements are now complete, and classes being organized. Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a perfect use of the pen, and the ability to write easily, elegantly, and with [illegible]. Ladies' Class at 2 o'clock, P. M., daily, and Gentlemen at all hours from 9 to 9 o'clock, P. M., daily. Lessons given in schools and families by ladies and gentlemen specially qualified as teachers of the system. W. S. MacLaurin.

A Whisper to the Ladies.—[illegible]
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your bosom speck?
Is your skin of sallow tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours,
[illegible] Thousand Flowers.
For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway. Price 25 cents.

Lectures before the New-York City Literary Union.—The third Lecture of the Historical Course, by the Rev. Jesse Lord, will be delivered in the Chapel of the University on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock. Subject—The Wars of Europe against Louis XIV, to Preserve the Balance of Power. Tickets 25 cents. To be had of Mr. Crowen, Bookstore, corner Broadway and 8th-st.; Mr. O'Shea, Bookstore, No. 527 Broadway; Mr. Dodd, Brick Church Chapel, and at the door.
Douglas Leffinwell, President.
David Crawford, Secretary.

Last Lecture of the Course.—THIS EVENING, Dr. Barrow delivers his lecture on The Management of the Voice and the Physical causes and cure of Bronchitis, weakness and disease incident to Teachers, Public Speakers and Singers, at the Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock. Also, his last lecture to the ladies on a graceful and symmetrical form of body and the [illegible] of spinal curvature, will be delivered at the same place at 3 o'clock THIS DAY.

Veterans of the War of 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the Corps, at "The Star," on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Delegates from other Corps of Veterans of 1812 are invited to meet with us.
By order. A. W. Jones, Major Commanding.
A. Darby, Jr., Adjutant.

Mr. Fowler, the distinguished Phrenologist, will deliver a Lecture at the Brooklyn Institute, before the Franklin Debating Association, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1854. Subject—The Influence of Science and Literature on the Development of the Intellect. Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Capes, Collars, Berthes, Scarfs, Sleeves and Coiffures, in Real Point, Honiton, Guipure and Maltese, Chemisettes and Sleeves, in sets, in great variety, and at less than usual prices.
Peter Roberts & Co., No. 375 Broadway.

City Missions.—A meeting in behalf of the New-York City Tract Missionary Society, will be held THIS EVENING in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Waverly-place, West of 6th-av. Addresses by Missionaries and others. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs.—Several cases from 50 cents upwards. Also, Borders, Hem-stitched and Tape Bordered, and an assortment of Mourning Handkerchiefs, just received by
Peter Roberts & Co., No. 375 Broadway.

Embroideries.—Consisting of rich Paris work, Capes, Chemisettes and Collars. Also Bands and Muslin Trimmings, a full assortment, at
Peter Roberts & Co.'s No. 375 Broadway.

Black Guipure Laces.—Ten cases, all widths, and at extraordinary low prices, just received by
Peter Roberts & Co., No. 375 Broadway.

[illegible]—At Hope Chapel, by Rev. [illegible] MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

Information Wanted—Of James Huggins, who arrived in this country from Ireland in [illegible], and lodged at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York. [illegible] Any information [illegible] thankfully received by his anxious mother,
Mary Huggins,
Stamford, Delaware County, New-York.

A Young Man—Of good education and irreproachable character, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady of good family and education, with a view to matrimony. The advertiser is entirely sincere. Address [illegible], Mystic Bridge, Conn.

WANTED.

Situations Wanted—By two highly respectable and efficient young women—one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; makes good bread, and not afraid of work. The other would like a place as chambermaid; is a first-rate laundress; has no objection to the country. They can be well recommended. Wages is not so much their object as a good steady home. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small genteel family. Has lived for six years in her last place. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th-sts., in the upholsterer's store.

Situation Wanted—By a very capable woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing, or to do the housework of a small family; is a very good cook and a fine laundress. Has excellent references and will be found to understand her business. No objection to a short distance in the Country. Call at the Employer's Free Office, No. 72 6th-av., old No. 84.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Has no objection to the care of children. Is a good plain sewer, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 12th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

Situation Wanted—By a steady, respectable woman to cook, wash and iron. Can do all kinds of pastry, baking. Can give three years' City reference. Will be found careful and willing to do her work. Call at No. 96 Prince-st. for two days.

Situation Wanted—By a young woman, in a private family to do housework, or can take care of children. Has lived a long time in her last place. Good City references given. Call at No. 208 16th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., 3d floor, back room.

Situations Wanted—In City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one to cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Situation Wanted—By a very experienced girl, with good city reference as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Can make children's and ladies' clothing in the neatest manner; understands hair dressing and would act as lady's maid if required. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Situations Wanted—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good city reference, and as a good cook and to wash and iron by another. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Situations Wanted—In the City or country by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter. Call at No. No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Authors—Lawyers—Merchants, &c.—A well-educated gentleman, accustomed to act as private secretary and Phonographic amanuensis, is desirous of obtaining such a situation at present. He could render valuable assistance to an author or compiler, or as corresponding clerk in a mercantile establishment. Address Phonography, Daily Times office.

House of Refuge.—A suitable person is wanted to act as Matron, and take charge of the Female Department of the new House of Refuge on Randall's Island. Applications with references will be received by either of the undersigned Managers.
Israel Russell, No. 87 Pearl-st.
Linus W. Stevens, No. 15 Bleecker-st.
Geo. F. Hussey, No. 133 Henry-st.

Education.—A well educated Classical scholar, of middle age, from the old country, fully competent to instruct youth in Classics, Elements of Mathematics and the English language wishes an engagement as Teacher of a Classical School or Assistant in a respectable Seminary. Address M. R., Box No. 109 Middletown, Conn.

Coachman—Wanted by a young unmarried Protestant, a situation as coachman, or waiter in a private family. Can bring the highest testimonial of character from some of the first families of the City. Communications addressed Samuel Nelson, No. 11 West 21st, the residence of his present employer, will meet with prompt attention.

An American Lady wishes to meet with a person keeping a first-class boarding house or hotel, who would wish to engage her services for the Winter; is fully competent to take charge of either of the above places. Has no objections to a private family. For further particulars address Mrs. M. E. at this office.

An American or English Protestant Woman Wanted—to take charge of an infant. None but those who have the best of references need apply at No. 66 5th-av., from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

Music Scholars.—A lady, living on Brooklyn Heights, would like to give lessons on the Piano-Forte to a few young pupils at her residence. Good reference given. Address M. T., at this office, or through the Brooklyn Post-Office.

Governess.—A lady recently arrived from Europe is desirous of finding a situation as governess in a family, or to give lessons either in a school or to pupils at their own residence. Is perfectly competent to teach French, [illegible]. Apply to Mortimer Livingston, No. 45 Broadway.

Governess.—A middle-aged lady is desirous of a situation in a family where the children are young, to undertake the management and education of them. [illegible]. Address L. E. B., Broadway Post-Office.

Evening Employment Wanted.—A young man wishes to employ his evenings usefully, offers his services either as copyist of legal and other papers, or to write up or close a set of books by double entry. Address B., office of this paper.

Four Industrious Girls—Lately landed, want places to do housework, chamberwork, &c. They will be content with $4 a month, and are not afraid to work in the City or country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Clerk.—A young man, 19 years old, of good moral character, with reference, wants a situation as clerk with an honest person or firm in a wholesale or retail store. Address J. H. P., Chatham-square Post-Office.

Leather Stitchers Wanted.—Five or six persons who understand stitching on leather with needles. None others need apply. Apply at No. 41 Warren-st., up stairs.

To Tailors—Situation Wanted—By a young man (American) as salesman in some retail establishment. The best of reference given for honesty and sobriety. Is a practical cutter. Address, for 3 days, B. P., No. 86 6th-av.

The Cry is Still, They Come.—C. Malone Offices, No. 11 Sixth avenue and No. 163 Bowery [illegible]. [illegible] employment.

American, English, German, Irish and Scotch Girls—as cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waiters, farmers, gardeners, [illegible] and porters, may be engaged at No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham square.

Servants.—Employers supplied free of charge, with the very best of servants, at the office No. 207 Houston-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Servants can likewise obtain good situations. J. S. Scudder.

Christian Home for Female Servants—No. 214 6th-av., corner of 14th-st. [illegible] supplied from this institution. Servants wanted—two Protestant cooks to-day.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

Faro Playing Cards—Very old and well-seasoned with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards made by Sam. Hart & Co., for sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

To the Public.—In accordance with appointment, we appeared with our counsel (Mr. Eager,) before Justice Osborne, to-day, at 3 o'clock, to meet the charges preferred against us by George H. Chapman, and declared ourselves prepared for a thorough examination of the case. Mr. Chapman was present with the counsel employed by him, (Mr. Phillips,) and applied for an adjournment, on the ground that his counsel had not had sufficient time to examine the matters complained of, and also because he had to go out of town somewhere as a witness in a suit, and also for the reason that some of the books and papers which he refers to in his affidavit (and which our counsel had notified him to produce on the examination,) were out of the City.

The respective counsel not being able to agree upon the adjournment, (our counsel having been instructed by us to consent to no delays in the matter,) Justice Osborne stated that inasmuch as the complaint made by Chapman contained various charges, and was very verbose in its statements, (having been drawn by Chapman himself, without any legal advice, as he himself admitted in Court,) he should suggest that Mr. Chapman specify some one charge distinctly for examination, and thus dispense with the unnecessary loss of time, and facilitate the examination; and in order to enable this to be done, and to accomplish this end, he would let the case stand over until next Monday week. We, through our counsel, declared ourselves ready and competent to meet all the charges contained in the affidavits.

We simply request a suspension of public opinion upon the charges preferred against us until we can have an opportunity publicly to meet and disprove them. We are satisfied that we can show that the whole proceeding is an attempt to coerce the payment of a claim which the complainant will not place for investigation in a civil Court, where his mouth as well as ours would be stopped. In this criminal proceeding Mr. Chapman can testify, and we cannot.
Henry J. Ibbotson.
Samuel F. Ibbotson.
New-York City, Nov. 16, 1854.

P. S.—I have state that Mr. Chapman said, a short time before he commenced these proceedings, that if he should commence them, he would include me in his affidavit as a party, (even although, I was innocent,) in order to cut me off from being a witness for my brother, H. J. Ibbotson.
Samuel F. Ibbotson.

No Preparation ever yet invented can equal Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap for curing tan, pimples, freckles, tetter, ringworm, chaps, chafes, and all skin deformities. Beware of lotions containing mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. Gouraud's Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, Hair Dye and Restorative, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Callender, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

Banks Sometimes Explode—Brokers fail and Merchants "go up," but Lillie's Safes and Bank Locks were never known to fail or yield their securities, except to the proper authorities—their depositors. A large assortment constantly on hand at the Depot of World's Safe Co., No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. Morris, Agent.

Safe for Sale.—One of Herring's fire-proof safes. Its panels are richly ornamented with papier maché work and heavily mounted with silver; suitable for a parlor. Can be bought cheap. Marinos & Martin, No. 9 John-st.

Notice.—The owner of an Engraving entitled "the [illegible]," at present in Room No. 2 Julien's Hotel, [illegible] the same be removed at once, it will be sold on Monday next, to defray expenses.

BOARDING.

Boarding.—And a parlor and bedroom just vacated, on the second floor, front. Also, a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the 3d floor, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 24 East 2[illegible]-st.

Boarding.—A few families and single gentlemen can be accommodated at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Edwin E. Vale.

Boarding—A gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 73 5th-av.

Boarding.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room, good board, and a comfortable home, by applying at No. 44 Henry-st.

Boarding.—A few single gentlemen or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with Board in a private family, by applying at No. 160 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

Board in Brooklyn.—One large furnished Parlor, with fire-place, and one hall bedroom, on third floor will be let with board. Location between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 259 Hicks-st., near Joralemon.

Board in Brooklyn—Between the South and Wall-st. Ferries, a room and bedroom on 2d story, front. Also two rooms on 3d story. References exchanged. Apply at No. 56 State-st., near Henry.

Board in Brooklyn.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can find board with pleasant rooms in a private family, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address A., Times office.

Board on Brooklyn Heights.—A family without children can be accommodated with parlor and bedroom adjoining, at No. 3 Willow-st.

Superior Rooms to Let.—In a private family, with or without breakfast and dinner on Sundays, to first-class gentlemen, desirous to combine French and English homely comforts, or a whole to decide second floor, with private kitchen. Address, with full name, Superior, Times office.

Two Single Gentlemen—Of quiet habits, wish to obtain two rooms in the 2d or 3d story of a house situated in the upper part of the City, occupied by a private family, having few or no other boarders, with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sunday. Terms not to exceed $12 per week. No boarding-house keepers need apply. Address Marley, at this Office.

Rooms with Partial Board.—At No. 27 Bond-st., large and small, in suites or separately, furnished or unfurnished, with hot, cold and shower baths.

Furnished Rooms—May be obtained in suites or separately, with partial board if desired, in a private family, residing at No. 289 West 14th-st. Reference required.

Furnished Rooms.—At No. 6 Bond-st., with all the modern improvements, for single gentlemen, with partial board, if required.

Are You Looking for Board or Boarders?—Persons of the highest respectability are confidently informed that there is no other way of finding such, so sure or satisfactory as through this office. Boarders politely directed, free of charge, to any part of this City and country. Please give this your attention, and be aware of worthless boarders and boarding-places as there are many such. Give me your confidence and rely upon my statements. Office, Clinton Hall, corner 8th-st. and Lafayette-place.

DRY GOODS.

Cloaks! Cloaks!! Cloaks!!!
George Bulpin,
No. 361 Broadway.
Respectfully invites the attention of ladies to his importations and manufactures for the present season, comprising an assortment of
TEN THOUSAND CLOAKS,
at the following extraordinary prices:

Two thousand superb cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$12
Fifteen hundred superb cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$14
Eight hundred superb cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$16
One thousand very rich cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$18
Twelve hundred superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$20
One thousand superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$25
Five hundred superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$30
Four hundred magnificent Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$40
Five hundred splendid satin Cloaks, at	[illegible]
Three hundred extra superfine satin Cloaks, at	[illegible]
Three hundred superlative satin Cloaks, at	[illegible]
And an endless profusion of cloth Talmas, at	[illegible]

The subscriber deems further comment unnecessary. Suffice it to say, the high character of the goods on sale at his establishment is already well known, and he would merely add in conclusion, that the above will be found on inspection to be the richest, best, and cheapest Cloaks ever seen in America. George Bulpin.
Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

Closing Business.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
SELLING OFF, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 13.
HEARD, CLAPP & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.
In closing the business of this concern, Messrs. H. C. & Co. will, on the 13th and 14th of November, close their store for the purpose of marking down their entire stock at such prices as will insure a speedy sale, without regard to cost or consequences. The object is to dispose of the goods.
$60,000 worth of Goods to be disposed of in 60 days, comprising
Rich Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Merinos, Cashmeres, Parametas, Bombazines, Canton Cloths, Delaines, &c.
An extensive assortment of Ladies' Cloths in all colors, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings,
Linen Table and Diaper Cloths, Napkins and Toweling, Shirtings, Sheetings, Flannel and Blankets,
British, German, and Domestic
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
In the announcement of the dissolution of this firm, the usual pretension, so extensively displayed by others, of selling off at 40 or 50 per cent. below the cost of importation, will be truthfully contrasted by our prices on and after the commencement of our sale.
MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1854.
HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
Between Eldridge and Allen-sts.

MRS. VAN HOUTEN,
GENTLEMEN'S LINEN,
No. 52 Nassau-st., New-York.
Premiums have been awarded by the Crystal Palace and American Institute.

Great Reduction in the Prices of Cloaks and Shawls.—[illegible] is now offering his Cloaks and Mantillas, [illegible] Velvet Cloaks, Mantillas and Talmas [illegible] manufactured in the most fashionable styles [illegible] novelty and richness [illegible] in the City. Also, a large stock of Brocha, Long and Square Shawls, [illegible] from Broadway (up stairs.)

Ladies' Cloths—Black Silk Velvets and Black and Colored Satins for Cloaks—Fancy silks, plaid cashmeres, muslin de laines, black, white, and colored French merinoes, fancy cashmeres, rich plush velvets, linens and linen goods, flannels and blankets. We offer to dealers a full assortment of the above goods at greatly reduced prices.
Tracy, Irwin & Co., Nos. 231 and 233 Broadway.

Camel's Hair Shawls.—Arnold, Constable & Co. have just received a small invoice of real India Camel's Hair Square Shawls, in scarlet, black, green and blue. These Shawls are very desirable in style. Also, one magnificent White Long Shawl, believed to be the handsomest in the country.

Wet Goods from the Steamer.—Black and colored silks, bombazines, cashmeres, ginghams, linens, lace curtains, alpacas, merinos, &c., for sale by Wm. Mathews, Nos. 59 and 61 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS.
LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season a splendid assortment of
FURS.
Consisting of Russian, H. B. and American Sable, Chinchilla, Stone Marten, Mink, Imperial Ermine, &c., manufactured into Capes, Victorines, Cardinals, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., besides every variety suitable for
LADIES' WEAR.
Also, a fine assortment of Trimming Furs, Sleigh, and Lap Robes, Fur Gloves.
Every article is made in the best style and warranted.
Furs refinished in the best manner.
J. H. Harley, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

Ladies' Fancy Furs.—A. Toth, 57 Fulton-st., calls the attention of the Wholesale and Retail trade to his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY

Stationery at Low Prices.—Wm. A. Wheeler & Co., Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, have on hand a large and very desirable STOCK OF STATIONERY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, AMERICAN PAPERS, &c., which they will sell at very low prices, either for cash or approved paper. The attention of buyers is particularly requested. Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row.

FINE ARTS.

New Painting by Ary Scheffer.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture, THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST, is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.
Goupil & Co., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Living in clover,
Rich blood-sucking rover,
Feeds on our flesh while we sleep,
But the Powder surprises
The host of all sizes—
The Pills kill all vermin that creep.
Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills, for destroying insects and vermin, are sold, wholesale and retail, at the Central Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

Cheap's Improved Bay Cologne, &c.—No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. [illegible] Henry B. Coskar. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SAWYER AND WESCOTT.
THE DISCUSSION
ON THE DOCTRINE OF ENDLESS MISERY
Recently held by the above gentlemen at the Tabernacle, and which, from the position and talents of the disputants, attracted much attention, is now published complete in one 12mo volume. Price 75 cents. For sale by all booksellers. Bunce & Brother, No. 134 Nassau-st.

"Wet eyes are better critics than cold words."—See notice Bangor Mercury.
5,000 SOLD IN TEN DAYS.
GREAT SUCCESS!
THE NEWSBOY,
THIRD EDITION NOW READY.
ADDITIONAL NOTICES OF LEADING PAPERS.
From the Albany Express.
None but
A WOMAN WITH WOMANLY INSTINCTS
could spread such delicate pictures on a canvas. The simple language of Nature, which speaks in every page; these little feminine touches, which are felt rather than discerned, will convince the reader that "The Newsboy" is
FROM THE PEN OF A WOMAN.
From the New-York Day Book.
The story is one of great tenderness and feeling, and will appeal to the heart by its vivid pictures of deep, heartfelt sympathies. From the rude, rough exterior of the Newsboy wells up a fountain of natural truths, almost as
PIQUANT AS THE PROVERBS OF SANCHO PANZA.
From the New-York National Democrat.
There is about the book a
PATHOS AND REALITY OF HOPE AND FEAR,
joy and sorrow, rarely met with in the world of romance.
From the Troy Budget.
In his pictures of virtue, shining with undimmed ray through an atmosphere clouded and dark with vice, we are involuntarily reminded of the
TOUCHING WORD-PAINTING OF DICKENS.
Indeed, if the name of Dickens was written under the title, his reputation would not be impaired by the association.
From the Boston Bee.
The book is no less instructive than entertaining. It is A HISTORY, A BIOGRAPHY, AND YET A NOVEL. It deals in facts stranger than fiction, and fiction as real as fact.
From the Portland Transcript.
Its tendency is to
INCREASE OUR FAITH IN HUMANITY,
and to show that there is a native goodness in the human heart which contact with the vicious cannot sully.
From the Boston True Flag.
This powerfully written novel is creating a marked sensation. The narrative is vigorous and exciting, and the plot skillfully managed. The unknown author draws largely from real life, and presents to our gaze
LIVING, BREATHING CHARACTERS,
which are readily recognized.
From the New-York Herald.
It is characterized by a truthfulness, a tenderness of sympathy, and a high moral purpose, which
APPEAL IRRESISTIBLY TO THE HEART
of the reader, and impart a charm to this delineation of lowly virtues, which renders it as attractive as the most brilliant romance.
From Dodge's Literary Museum.
"BOB" WILL DO TO GO WITH "GERTY"
of the Lamplighter, and the many thousands who have been delighted with that work should procure this one forthwith.
From the Detroit Tribune.
It will have a great run, and will do good, as it is a
GRAND STORY AND CAPITALLY TOLD.
From the New-York Tribune.
The work is remarkable among the swarm of stories with a similar extent, for the variety as well as the attractiveness of its delineations. In addition to the lively representation of actual life, in its most ordinary phases, we have
A RICH VEIN OF ROMANTIC INCIDENT,
and frequent passages of admirable humor and pathos. The tone of the narrative is
ITS MORAL BEARINGS IS PURE AND EXCELLENT.
From the Bangor Mercury.
It is a book over which
WET EYES ARE BETTER CRITICS THAN COLD WORDS.
Yet its story on the stage would bring the house to tears and silence the fault finder with sobs.
From the Summit (Ohio) Beacon.
The reader is captured by the first chapter, and left a willing captive to the end of the book.
"HAVE YOU READ THE NEWSBOY?"
is a question passing from mouth to mouth in the Eastern cities.
THE NEWSBOY is elegantly got up with illustrations, and makes a large 12mo. of 530 pages. Price, $1 25.
J. C. Derby, Publisher,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
And for sale by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.
Single copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

We shall publish, in December,
THE LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY,
Editor of the New-York Tribune,
BY J. PARTON.
Duodecimo, 500 pp. Illustrated. Price $1 25.
Neither with the conception nor the composition of this book has Mr. Greeley had anything to do. The author says in his preface: "I undertook the task, simply and solely, because I liked the man—because I had taken an interest in his career—because I thought the story of his life ought to be told." It is further stated in the preface (and the publishers believe, with perfect truth) that "nothing has been told or suppressed for the sake of making out a case." "The book," says the author, "is as true as I could make it."
In the preparation of this work, the author visited every place at which his hero resided, and compiled the account of his early life, which is very full and extremely interesting, from the narratives of his relatives, schoolfellows, fellow-apprentices, fellow-journeymen, and others.
As a leading object of the work was to show how Horace Greeley came to be the man he is, the history is given of the origin of his opinions, political and religious, and as complete an account as possible of the wonderful development of his mind in untoward circumstances, and with the most restricted means. Mr. Greeley's arrival in New-York, and his early residence here, are circumstantially narrated. His first lift in life occurred in connection with the establishment of the first cheap daily paper, and the author has seized the opportunity to give, for the first time, a history of the idea, and of its origination. The subsequent chapters present, in more or less of detail, Horace Greeley as an Editor, Poet, Author and Public Speaker—Horace Greeley in Congress, Abroad, in his Sanctum, in Broadway, at Church, at Home, on his Farm, &c. One chapter contains a collection of his best Editorial Repartees; another of the best Personal Anecdotes; another describes the Routine of the Daily Times, in an account of the Tribune Office, by day and night.
In a word, the publishers believe that the "Life of Horace Greeley" will be one of the most interesting, complete, and reliable Biographies that has ever appeared.
Mason Brothers,
No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

HOLD YOUR HORSES!
WE ARE COMING.
THE ANNUAL GRAND MAMMOTH HOLIDAY
PICTORIAL PICAYUNE
will be ready on the 20th of November.
This Pictorial will be double the size of the Weekly, and contain many hundred
COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS.
all being
HITS AT THE TIMES,
engraved for it by the best artists in America. It will contain more Fun, Wit, Satire, Mirth and Comicalities, than any sheet of the kind yet published.
It will be printed on a superior paper, made expressly for the purpose.
ALL THE REBUSES
that have appeared for the last six months, with many new ones, and answers thereto, will be found in its pages, forming a very interesting feature for the
YOUNG FOLKS.
As a laughter-provoker, it cannot be surpassed. Try it. Price 12 cents. W. D. Lawson, Proprietor,
No. 15 Spruce-st.
Trade supplied by Ross, Jones & Tousey, No. 103 Nassau-st., EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for the Publisher. Twenty copies by mail for $2.

THE HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.
SPANISH DOMINATION.
By Charles Gayarre. 8vo. Cloth, $2 50.
On Saturday, Nov. 18.
YOU HAVE HEARD OF THEM. Being Sketches of Statesmen and Politicians, Painters, Composers, Instrumentalists and Vocalists, Authors and Authoresses. By Q. With Portraits on Steel of Horace Vernet and Rachel. 12mo. cloth. Price $1.
Among them are, Guizot, Lady Blessington, Henry Clay, Gavazzi, Bayard Taylor, Edwin Landseer, Giulia Grisi, Vidocq, the well known French Chief of Police; Horace Vernet, Balfe, Lola Montez, Thomas Moore, Jenny Lind, Benjamin Haydon, Lablache, Hans Christian Andersen, Gaetano Donizetti, Lady Bulwer, Emanuel Geibel, Thomas Hood, Vivier, the Horn Player, Carlotta Grisi, Berryer, Mendelssohn, Jules Janin, Miss Cushman, Cerito, Ary Scheffer, &c. &c.
NEXT WEEK, MR. SIMS' NEW WORK.
SOUTHWARD HO! A SPELL OF SUNSHINE. By Wm. Gilmore Sims. 12mo., cloth. $1 25.
J. S. Redfield, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.
NEW ONE VOLUME EDITION.
G. P. Putnam & Co. announce the publication of a new edition (the 33d thousand) of this popular tale, the two volumes complete in one vol. 12mo., with several very elegant illustrations on wood, reduced to $1 25.
EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the London Athenæum.
The authoress writes with liveliness and elegance. Her power of discriminating and presenting character is great, and an air of cheerful piety pervades the whole work.
From the Newark Advertiser.
The most valuable work of the kind I have ever read. It is capable of doing more good than any book, other than the Bible. It is more valuable than Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," inasmuch as it is free from doctrinal and polemical matters, and by its home scenes, and the recollections which it excites, appeals more strongly to our sympathies. Every Sunday School ought to be furnished with a copy, and every child and every parent should read and reread it.
From the New-York Recorder.
This is a tale depending for its interest on lively and truthful pictures of domestic and country life. Its portraiture of character is striking and true to nature, and the whole work is pervaded by a healthy religious and moral tone. G. P. Putnam & Co.
No. 10 Park-place.

The Great Work of the Age.—Dr. Horage, the great Swedish Astrologer, has thrown a bombshell into the camp of incredulity. The public has just demanded a third edition of his startling work, entitled, "The Mysteries of Astrology and the Wonders of Magic." It demonstrates the existence of supernatural agencies by a mass of authentic anecdotes that is perfectly irresistible. The work is clear and simple in its language and gives ample direction for [illegible]. Spiritualism and witchcraft are treated of, as well as the various branches of astrological science. The volume is beautifully illustrated and superbly bound. It may be obtained of booksellers generally, or of the author, Dr. Horage, by remitting $1 [illegible]. This celebrated work is for sale, wholesale and retail, by
Dewitt & Davenport, No. 160 Nassau-st.

Sam's Caught.—Know-Nothing Exploded.—Most extraordinary revelations in this week's American Owl. [illegible] For sale at all News Depots. Office, No. 20 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
SANDERS' NEW SPELLER, DEFINER AND ANALYZER.—Price 18 Cents.
This work is three-fold in design, as the title indicates. 1st. It contains a complete and thorough course of instruction in Orthography and Orthoepy, on the principles of Dr. Webster, and also numerous Exercises in Spelling, in which the various sounds of the letters are illustrated and exhibited.
2d. The words presented for Spelling Exercises, are so arranged as to exhibit their meaning in connection with their Orthography and Pronunciation. This is done by comparison or contrast, or by a complete definition.
3d. The latter part of the book contains a complete Analysis of Derivative and Compound words, by an explanation not only of the Radical Words, but also of the Prefixes and Suffixes, and then a definition of the word which they help to constitute.
These, and other peculiar characteristics, it is believed, constitute this one of the most valuable books that can be placed in the hands of pupils acquiring a knowledge of their native language.
Although but just published, this book has been adopted with SANDERS' NEW READERS, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois, for that entire State.
A copy of the book will be sent (pre-paid) by mail—together with a Descriptive Catalogue of all our Publications if desired—on receipt of four letter-stamps.
Ivison & Phinney,
No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York,
Publishers of the American Educational Series.

On Saturday, Nov. 18.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO. WILL PUBLISH
MISS FENIMORE COOPER'S NEW WORK,
THE RHYME AND REASON OF COUNTRY LIFE:
OR, SELECTIONS FROM FIELDS OLD AND NEW.
BY THE AUTHOR OF "RURAL HOURS," &C.
"The boundless store
Of charms which nature to her votary yields!
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
The pomp of groves and garniture of fields;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the song of even." [Beattie.
Illustrated with 21 designs on wood, by C. E. Döpler, engraved by J. W. Orr. Beautifully printed in square octavo, uniform with "Irving's Sketch Book Illustrated," &c.
Cloth extra, $2 50; gilt extra, gilt edges, $3; morocco extra, $4. G. P. Putnam & Co.,
No. 10 Park-place.

TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY.
I.
NATURE IN DISEASE. Illustrated in various Discourses and Essays. To which are added Miscellaneous Writings chiefly on Medical Subjects. By Jacob Bigelow, M. D. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $1 25.
II.
CLOVERNOOK CHILDREN. A beautiful new Juvenile, handsomely illustrated. By Alice Cary. Price 75 cents.
III.
MR. LONGFELLOW'S GOLDEN LEGEND. Illustrated. A superb volume, just got up in England—with designs by Birket Foster, and others. Morocco, $6; Muslin, $4.

From the Athenæum.
Who is Captain Canot?
There seems to be a doubt expressed by the London *Athenæum* as to the reality of such a man as
CAPTAIN CANOT,
and the same authority is inclined to believe that Brantz Mayer never existed.
CAPTAIN CANOT
still exists, and has recently received an appointment under the Imperial Government of France.
CAPTAIN CANOT'S
LIFE AND ADVENTURES,
which have attracted so much attention, are published in 1 volume, 12mo. Price, $1 25.
D. Appleton & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LONDON "WORLD OF FASHION,"
FOR NOVEMBER,
AND ALL THE ENGLISH MAGAZINES,
Have been received by Arthur Willmer, Agent, for Charles Willmer's Universal English and Foreign Periodical and Newspaper Office, No. 109 Fulton-st., second floor. Charles Willmer,
New-York, Liverpool and Belfast.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Union-square, 14th-st.—First appearance of Signor Mario in Rossini's Opera Il Barbiere de Siviglia.
On FRIDAY, the 17th inst., will be presented, for the first time in this house,
IL BARBIERE DE SEVIGLIA.
Madame Grisi.
Signor Mario.
Signor Badiali.
Signor Susini,
will appear.
In announcing Signor Mario for the role of Count Almaviva, the management have the positive assurance of himself and his physicians that he will undoubtedly be able to appear.
The scenery designed, expressly for this Opera, painted by Signor Allegri.
The various saloons for promenade and refreshments are now open, and kept by Daniel B. Wagner, of Nos. 760 and 552 Broadway.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Ticket to Parquette and First Circle of Boxes	$2
Second Circle of Boxes	$1
Amphitheatre	50 cents
Private and Proscenium Boxes, from	$8 to $20

Seats may be secured at the Box-Office on 14th-st., daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M.; and also at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, and at Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

English Opera at Niblo's Garden.—On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, will be presented for the first time in America, Auber's Opera, entitled
THE SYREN.
The principal characters in which will be sustained by the following artistes:
M'LLE NAU,
MR. A. ST. ALBYN,
Miss Brienti, Mr. Allan Irving,
Mr. Horncastle, and Mr. Geo. Harrison,
WITH A FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS.
THE ORCHESTRA
greatly increased and entirely reorganized, will be under the direction of
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
lately Conductor of Music at the Princess' Theatre, London, and Leader of Jullien's Band.
New Scenery, Machinery, Costumes, and Properties prepared expressly for this Opera, by Messrs. Hillyard, Isherwood, Rogers, and other artists.
Notwithstanding the great outlay already made, and the increased nightly expenditure the prices of tickets will remain at the old and popular standard of
FIFTY CENTS.
ORCHESTRA ARM CHAIRS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
PRIVATE BOXES FIVE DOLLARS.
Doors open at 6½. Performance to commence at 7½.

Broadway Theatre—To-Night—Farewell Benefit of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
The extraordinary enthusiasm elicited by the performances of
Mr. BOURCICAULT
induced the management to tender that gentleman a Complimentary benefit in remuneration for his services. He declined the offer, considering that he had not established such a claim upon the public. The Manager, however, remembering the long outstanding debt of amusement owing by the theatrical public to the author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "The Irish Heiress," and other brilliant comedies, venture to inform the public that TO-NIGHT may be considered as their
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
to afford them an opportunity of evincing more particularly their approbation of the
ACTOR AND DRAMATIST.
MRS. A. ROBERTSON AND MR. BOURCICAULT
in three pieces.
USED UP! BOB NETTLES!! FAIRY STAR!!!
SIR CHARLES COLDSTREAM,
BOB NETTLES,
TOURBILLON.
THE FAIRY STAR,
DOUGAL,
LOTTY,
BIDDY CASEY,
PIP.
SONGS AND DANCES.

ENGLISH OPERA.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMPOSER,
W. V. WALLACE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at the
BROADWAY THEATRE;
For which occasion the entire
PYNE AND HARRISON TROUPE
Have agreed to stop in New-York on their route to Boston, and have volunteered their valuable services.

Buckley's Ethiopian Opera House.—No. 539 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, and every evening during the week,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
consisting of the best "Negro Melodies," Banjo Solos, Duets, Plantation Jigs, and Fancy Dances.
And the Grand new Burlesque on the Opera of
NORMA,
in two acts, with entirely new scenery, dresses, &c.
Norma....Miss A. Blanner | Adalgisa....Miss Haywood
Pollio....R. Bishop Buckley | Oroveso....[illegible]
Flavius....J. A. Basquin | Clotilda....T. E. Wellington
Norma's children, Druids, &c. &c.....Company.
TIME ALTERED.—Concert commences at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

WOOD'S VARIETIES,
WHITE AND ETHIOPIAN.
AT MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY.
H. Wood..........................Business Manager, &c.
THIS WEEK.
Commencing Nov. 13.
The celebrated
W. BIRCH, and (in white characters)
LA PETITE JEANNETTE,
M'LLE ZULIEKA,
LA PETITE MELINDA,
Who will introduce their new Fairy piece, interspersed with transformations, poses, &c., supported by a company of eleven performers.
Also the renowned Dr. VALENTINE, in his sketches of eccentric character,
with other new attractions.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

Geo. Christy & Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts. H. Wood, Business Manager; George Christy, Stage Manager, Vet.
THE EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week,
Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, new version of the MUMMY.
Ginger Blue, (with songs,)..............George Christy.
Larry O'Brien, (with songs,)..............S. A. Wells.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

M'lle. Martini D'Ormy.—The celebrated Cantatrice, late of Max Maretzek's Italian Opera Troupe, will appear at the
BROADWAY SUNDAY CONCERTS,
Great Saloon, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway,
On SUNDAY EVENING next, Nov. 19.
Tickets can now be procured at all the principal Music Stores and Hotels.

One More Evening at the New Clinton Hall.—FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock. Charles Whitney's Impersonations of renowned Italian, German, English and Irish Orators, [illegible] Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

Perham's Burlesque Opera House, No. 663 Broadway. Revival for one week of the Laughable Burlesque of the [illegible] FAMILY.
By special request of numerous patrons, La Petite [illegible] in Comic Songs and Dances. [illegible] Warden in Italian Opera Burlesque and Personations. And the entire Comic, Musical and Ballet Troupe, in their varied, original and inimitable performances. To conclude, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, with the mirth-provoking pantomime of SAMPATCHIENO OR THE RED GOBLIN.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents. Dollar tickets admit four persons each.

Burton's Theatre—Chambers-street.—FRIDAY, second performance of a new American play, in 4 acts, called
THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY.
Of original and peculiar construction.
Greengage, a New-York Merchant, afterwards a Lunatic, Inebriate..........Mr. BURTON
Simple, a Wall-street Operator..........Mr. JORDAN
Jake Riggenhardt, a New-York Boy..........Mr. JOHNSTON
Tom, an Imported Tiger..........Mr. ANDREWS
Jacob Reekly, a German Hair-dresser..........Mr. FISHER
Mrs. Cavendish..........Miss RAYMOND
Nancy Nolton..........Mrs. HOUGH
In the piece, several New-York Views, painted by Mr. Heilge.
The other characters are small bills.
The performance will commence with a favorite Farce.

Metropolitan Theatre—Broadway.—Henry Willard, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6, [illegible] persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls $1.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 17, will be acted the Play entitled
TORTESA THE USURER.
Tortesa, the Usurer, Eddy; Isabella Falconia, Miss Dean.
To conclude with the MORNING CALL.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock, precisely.

Wallack's Theatre.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, will be presented the elegant Comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Dazzle..........Mr. Wallack | Lady Spanker, Miss Bennett
Senorita Soto will dance El Ole.
To conclude with the Farce of
OUT ON THE LOOSE.

Wallack's Theatre—Extra Advertisement.—On and after FRIDAY, 17th inst., the doors will open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7½ o'clock.
Mr. WALLACK'S BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE on MONDAY, Nov. 20. A great bill.
Box Book now open.

Broadway Theatre.—E. A. Marshall, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences at 7½, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6. Third and last week of the Engagement of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON. THIS EVENING, the Performance will be presented the elegant Comedy of USED UP. After which, BOB NETTLES; OR, TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. To conclude with THE FAIRY STAR.

Barnum's American Museum.—Performance AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—Superb exhibition of WAX STATUARY, just opened, comprising over 100 FIGURES FROM LIFE, of distinguished celebrities, besides such groups as that of the Nativity, the Trial of Christ, &c.; the living giraffes, living boa constrictor, &c. FRIDAY, Nov. 17, AFTERNOON at 3, the DUMB GIRL OF GENOA and STATE SECRETS; EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the MAID OF MILAN and the CASTLE OF LIMBURG. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

American Dramatic Fund Association.—The Seventh Annual Benefit will take place at the Broadway Theatre on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1854. Particulars in future bills of advertisement. Professional aid is respectfully solicited. All communications to be addressed to either of the under-signed Committee:
W. R. Blake, Wallack's Theatre; W. A. Moore, Niblo's; J. Moore, Burton's Theatre; J. Brougham, Wallack's Theatre.

Grand Orchestra of Forty Performers, AT THE BROADWAY SUNDAY CONCERTS, On SUNDAY NEXT, Nov. 19.
Tickets, 25 cents, can be procured at all the principal music stores.

Circus—Castle Garden.—Magnificent Novelties THIS (Friday) EVENING. All the great artists belonging to the AMERICAN, GERMAN and FRENCH CIRCUS of E. SANDS and Messrs. CHIARINI, will appear on this occasion. Clowns—SAM LATHROP, BOBBY WILLIAMS and Sig. CARLO.
On SATURDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. JOHN VANDERBILT, Manager.

Tremendous Attractions at Perham's, No. 663 Broadway. Negro Minstrelsy, Dancing and Extravaganza, by the Star Troupe. La Petite CHRISTINE in three Characteristic Dances. L. WARDEN will appear as Sampatchieno, in the laughable Burlesque on the Ravel Family.

Crystal Palace.—The Crystal Palace for exhibition purposes is now closed.
During the removal of the goods, and the sales by auction within the Palace, visitors will be admitted at 12½ cents each.
The Paintings and Statuary will not be disturbed for the present. John H. White, President.

Dr. Abbott's Egyptian Museum—No. 659 Broadway, the most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, contains in addition to more than one thousand other objects, THREE MUMMIES OF THE SACRED BULL (Apis) the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

To Sheet Metal Workers—Notice.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 13) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Seaming Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Meridania, N. Y.) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chair Frames, Umbrellas, Stove and Spouting Pipe, Conductors, &c. (any size) covered, lapped and butt joints. [illegible] per day. All interested are solicited to call. Town, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.
William Webster, } Sole Proprietors.
Charles Miller, }

Lease and Furniture for Sale—At a Great bargain, at 3 years' lease, and the furniture of the Waverley House, situated in the pleasant city of Detroit, Michigan. The house is situated on the corner of Shelby-st. and Jefferson-av. (the principal streets of the city.) The house is doing a good business, and is situated near the depot of the Michigan Central and the Great Western Railroad and the Steamboat Landings. Inquire of Whiting & Loft, Proprietors.

$10,000 Wanted.—An equal Partner with this amount for the manufacturing of staple articles in this City. Capital employed can be turned six times a year, realizing each time 33 per cent. net profit. Can be extended to $20,000 per annum. For particulars, apply to C. S. Bronson, No. 309 Broadway, Room No. 6.

$1,000—Partner Wanted.—An active business man, to engage with me in an extensive business, respectable and honorable, worth from $4,000 to $6,000 in six months. To a satisfactory person security will be given for the amount invested. Address, with real name, Enterprise, Times Office.

Partner Wanted.—A young man with $7,000 [illegible], and $3,000 more in real estate, would like to enter some safe and profitable business. Mercantile or banking preferred. Is acquainted with the latter. Address with real name, Partner, at this office.

To Printers.—For Sale.—The whole, or one-third interest in a large printing establishment, with press, steam engine, &c., now in full operation. Terms favorable—not much money required. Address Box No. 47, Post-Office.

$500 For a Partnership—In a manufacturing business paying a large per centage on the investment. Any person with this small amount for investment, may immediately embark on the road to fortune, by inquiring at No. 34 Cedar-st.

Partner Wanted—With a cash capital of $1,500, in a profitable and well-established business. This is a rare chance to make a safe investment. For particulars inquire of T. B. Hatch, No. 353 Broadway, second floor, for three days.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.—Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures
Every kind of Humor,
From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
[illegible]
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.
Directions for Use.—Adults, one table-spoonful per day; children over [illegible] years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by Donald Kennedy, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
Wholesale Agents for New-York: Chas. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. Clickener, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. Sands, No. 141 Fulton-st.; and for sale by all respectable druggists.

Fresh and Extra Fine Meats.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, [illegible] by Thomas F. De Voe, Nos. [illegible] Jefferson Market.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLITICAL.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Report of the Special Committee—The Board Has No Power—[illegible]

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, Nov. 16.

The Supervisor of the Fifth Ward ([illegible]) presented himself to take the oath.

Supervisor WAKEMAN moved, that so far as applicable to this Board, the rules of the Board of Aldermen be adopted for the government of the body. Carried.

PROTESTS.

Second Ward—WILLIAM THOMPSON presented a protest against the election of RICHARD D. MARSHALL as Constable. The Board resolved that it had no cognizance of the matter referred to, and the paper was laid on the table.

Nineteenth Ward—WILLIAM T. JENNINGS protested against receiving the returns of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward on the vote for Alderman, on the ground that the Inspectors of that District were not qualified by law to act as such. Mr. JENNINGS was the Whig candidate for Alderman, running against ANSON HERRICK, (Fusion,) present incumbent.

Supervisor HERRICK objected to the reception of the protest, and moved that the protestant have leave to withdraw his paper.

Supervisor BLUNT moved to lay the protest on the table.

Supervisor HERRICK insisted upon his motion. He was not pleading on his own behalf, but insisted that the protest should not be received.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

A VOICE—Aye!

CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen in the lobby are not permitted to vote. [Laughter.]

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS—REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Supervisor WILLIAMSON presented the following report:

The undersigned, Committee to whom was referred the annexed resolution and protest, would respectfully report:

That they have given the subject referred to them the most careful examination.

The first and most important question presented in the resolution is that which directs the Committee to inquire into the competency of the Board of County Canvassers to go behind the returns of the District Inspectors, or to investigate questions of fraud and illegality in relation to such election returns made by the District Inspectors. The law defining the duties of the Board of County Canvassers expressly provides that from the original statement of the District Inspectors, the Board shall proceed to estimate the votes of the County. Where any manifest error appears, it is further provided that the District Inspectors shall be called to correct such error. Beyond this, your Committee can find no authority in the statute to warrant the County Canvassers in investigating or scrutinizing the returns of the District Inspectors. The only remedy open for an aggrieved party is an application to the Courts of law. These tribunals have full power to investigate all questions of fraud, whether perpetrated by illegal voters or by corrupt Inspectors. While your Committee do not believe that the law absolutely requires the Board of County Canvassers to ratify and endorse fraudulent returns, yet as there is no provision made by the act for taking evidence before this body, the Board of County Canvassers has no means of legally ascertaining the existence of fraud, and hence is bound to receive the sworn returns of the District Inspectors as a correct statement of the votes cast at the election they are required to canvass.

Your Committee find numerous precedents for throwing out returns by County Canvassers, but we also find that in every case where the matter was afterwards brought before the Courts, the returns thus rejected were allowed to the candidates whose election was defeated by such action on the part of the County Canvassers.

It is due to the protestants in this case, that your Committee should state that affidavits were laid before your Committee, alleging every variety of fraud, illegality and irregularity, as having been perpetrated at the late election, and in the canvass of votes by the Inspectors of said Election Districts. But, as your Committee are unable to find any authority or power to investigate these grave charges, we can only advise the parties to appeal to a tribunal competent to make the investigation.

In conclusion, your Committee would offer for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of County Canvassers is not authorized by law to investigate questions of fraud and illegality, and are therefore bound to assume that the returns of the District Inspectors are correct, except as to such errors as the law provides for correcting.

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
WM. TUCKER,
ABRAM WAKEMAN, } Committee.
WM. CHAUNCEY,
D. D. LORD,

Supervisor CHAUNCEY—Mr. President, as I have signed that report, it is due to myself to put such an explanation upon it as I did in the Committee before I signed it. I do not mean, in signing that report to state that the Board of Canvassers are confined entirely to the returns made to them by the Board of Inspectors. I mean that if there are errors that are manifest on the face of the returns themselves, the Board have the right to act upon them. But where, to prove the existence of errors or frauds, there has to be a judicial investigation, and an examination of witnesses, we have no authority to proceed or act upon them. But where the errors or frauds are so manifest as to require nothing more than a statement of them before the Board, why, then I believe the Board has full power to take action upon them.

The PRESIDENT—Will the Board allow the Chair to state that there has been a petition sent in, numerously signed, declaring that frauds have been committed at the late election, and asking that they, the petitioners, may be summoned to prove their statements.

The following is a copy of the petition:

To the Hon. Board of Canvassers for the City and County of New-York:

We, the undersigned electors of the City of New-York, most respectfully represent that we believe there was much fraudulent voting committed during the election of Mayor, on the 7th inst. We beg leave to ask a careful scrutiny of the returns of election that may be laid before the Board; to give all due weight and consideration to the proofs of error and fraud that may be presented to you; to show the illegality of many election returns, and to throw out the votes of several election districts.

Dated Nov. 14, 1854.

Signed by J. G. BROWN & BROTHER, and 1[illegible] others.

The petition was laid on the table.

Supervisor MOTT said he should vote against the Report. He held that this was a question of jurisdiction; and argued that the Board possessed the right to inspect the manner in which the votes are returned.

Supervisor WILLIAMSON said the Committee had had presented to them a huge bundle of affidavits relating to frauds. These affidavits would undoubtedly be testimony, were the matter investigated, but rebutting evidence would then be produced, and perhaps the entire twenty days might be employed in settling the differences of a single District. The affidavits had therefore been returned to the parties who presented them, and the Committee agreed to report as they had done.

The report was accepted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Brown, Williamson, Blunt, Baird, [illegible], Howard, Woodward, Tucker, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Wakeman, Covert, Chauncey, Ely, Lord, Herrick—16.

NAY—Mott—1.

THE ELECTION CANVASS.

The Board then proceeded with the canvass of the City vote, by Wards; beginning with the First Ward.

There was some trouble with the Third District of the First Ward, where there was a discrepancy of [illegible] in the vote for PHILLIPS, for District Attorney.

The Second Ward canvass was completed, and the Board adjourned until noon to-day.

Lee Marble.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an article which appeared in your paper this morning, on the subject of "Building Stones," the following statement is made.

"The Lee Stone is objectionable on account of the broad blue streaks which destroy its uniformity."

We are surprised at this statement, and conclude, in a spirit of charity, that it was made under an entire misapprehension of the facts of the case.

A small portion of the marble, obtained from the quarries at Lee, is blue mottled, but by far the larger portion is a pure white. Instead, we venture to say that the quarry at Lee, from which it is proposed to furnish the marble for the new City Hall, will produce a larger proportion of *pure white marble*, than any other quarry in the United States. The Lee marble, as it is well known, is now being used in building the extension of the Capitol at Washington. It was adopted as superior for building purposes to all the other kinds which were offered.

Another fact, in answer to the assertion that it is streaked with blue. The Lee marble has been ordered for the fourteen historical statues which are to be placed in our National Capitol. Distinguished sculptors give it the preference to all other marbles of our country for statuary purposes, not only on account of the purity of its whiteness, but on account of the fineness of its crystal and its susceptibility of a polish equal to the finest of Italian marbles. TRUTH.

Ill-Treatment and Suicide.

Yesterday morning, a woman, named BRIDGET CUFF, aged 21 years, a native of Ireland, committed suicide at No. 22 Mulberry-street. It appears from the evidence adduced before the Coroner, that she had lived with a man named GEORGE BYRON, as his wife, but not married, against whom she lodged a complaint yesterday, and wished him sent to Blackwell's Island. She left her boarding-house about 10 o'clock yesterday morning to see BYRON, and returned about 1 P. M., and soon after went out to procure some water, and was found by WM. P. HOARE in the woodhouse, hanging by the neck to a post, about four feet from the ground, in a kneeling posture, her knees resting on the ground. He raised her up, thinking she might be still alive, but was, upon examination, found to be dead. It would seem that she was induced to commit the rash act from some ill-treatment on the part of BYRON, as she expressed herself freely to a friend, on the morning of her death, to that effect.

Another Stabbing Affair.

JOHN W. SCHUTTE, a native of New-York, 19 years of age, was committed to prison yesterday morning by Justice STUART, on a charge of stabbing Mr. SIMON J. WYCKOFF, No. 434 Third-avenue. The prisoner went into the complainant's house, and was ordered out. He refused to leave, when a quarrel ensued, in which SCHUTTE drew a knife and stabbed WYCKOFF in the hand, shoulder, and left ear. SCHUTTE's bail was fixed at $500.

Charge of Illegal Voting.

Yesterday morning, James Hughes was arrested by policeman Lord, of the Sixth Ward, on a warrant charging him with illegal voting at the Fourth District poll of the Sixth Ward, at the late election. The accused was warned while at the poll, of his danger in voting, yet it is alleged that he swore he was legally entitled to a vote. It appears that he had been living in the District but two or three days previous to the election. Justice Bogart committed him for examination.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....THURSDAY, Nov. 16.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Reports from the Board of Councilmen, remitting taxes of a large number of persons, were concurred in.

In favor of concurring to more effectually light the Battery.

RECEIPTS OF SIXTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD.

A communication received from the Comptroller, gives the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads for the month of October, as follows:

Sixth-avenue railroad	$20,300 52
Eighth-avenue railroad	28,337 37
Total	$48,637 89

ORDINANCE FOR SIDEWALKS.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom had been referred an ordinance passed by the other Board, providing for repairs of sidewalks, appropriating $10,000 therefor, were discharged from its consideration, and Alderman WAKEMAN moved the concurrence of the Board in the action of the Board of Councilmen. After considerable debate the motion was lost by a vote of 10 to 6.

CELEBRATION OF EVACUATION DAY.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen, appropriating $500 for the celebration of Evacuation Day, and appointing a Committee to make arrangements, was taken up. An amendment by Alderman HERRICK, substituting $1,000 for $500, and one by Alderman LORD, that no part of the appropriation be used for the purchase of intoxicating liquors, were lost. The resolution was then concurred in.

The Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

Board of Councilmen. THURSDAY, Nov. 16.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Bill of Dr. F. Clow, for medical services in the Twentieth Ward.

To have the sidewalk on the north side of Thirteenth-street, between Second and Third-avenues, and portions of Second-avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-streets, east side, flagged.

Of Wm. Walsh and others, to have One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to King's Bridge Road, opened.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman MATHER:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be requested to prepare the Annual Manual of the Common Council for the year 1855, and cause the same to be published under his direction and supervision, as soon after the 1st January next as is practicable.

REPORTS REFERRED.

Of Committee on roads, in relation to grading Eighty-sixth-street.

From same Committee, in favor of paving Third-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Sixty-second-streets, with block or granite pavement.

Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of presenting a testimonial to Jas. W. Garside, for rescuing three persons at the fire at No. 371 Grand-street, on July 1, 1854.

The Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and reported in favor of the ordinance establishing the license of City passenger cars—with the following amendments:

1. That a fine of $200, instead of $100, shall be imposed on all persons who shall own a City car, as specified in the ordinance, without first having obtained a license.

2. That a license of $200 be paid for every car, instead of $50.

3. That each car shall be numbered, having its number painted inside and outside, in some conspicuous place on both sides of the car. A violation of this ordinance shall subject the owner to a penalty of $50.

The Calendar was finished, after a number of papers had been passed to the third reading, when the Committee rose and adjourned till this evening at 5 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

Held a meeting yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted save the presentation of bills from newspapers of this City for advertising, and the returns of the State and County Election.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 35, 37, 42 to 49.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. [illegible], 105, 120, 31, 109, 123, 46, 126, 146, 69, 70, 102, 108, 112, 115. *Circuit*—Nos. 1079, [illegible], 1677, 2436, 2462, 2437, 741.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 747, 415, 134, 127, 989, 761, 51, 880, 412, 1008, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1015, 469, 894, 836, 172, 207, 886, 480, 90, 193, 699, 1016, 1066, 1021, 1022, 850, 854.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 16. Before Hon. Judges Nelson and Betts.

The argument was continued this morning, in the case of *George W. Campbell vs. The Atlantic White Lead Company*, Mr. Dodge arguing in behalf of the plaintiff.

The case of [illegible] Williamson vs. James E. [illegible]

[illegible] was then taken up and argued by Mr. [illegible] for the plaintiffs, and Mr. [illegible] for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nov. 16. Before Judge Ingersoll.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY—BILL OF LADING—DEVIATION—PERIL OF THE SEA.

Hugh W. Fry et al. vs. The Schooner James F. Bertine.—This libel was filed to recover the value of one hundred and ninety-one tons and one thousand five hundred and thirty-five bags of guano, shipped on board the schooner at Brooklyn, to be carried to Richmond, Va. The libelants allege that the schooner, having received the guano on board, and given bills of lading therefor, then deviated from her proper course by going up the East River, through Hell-Gate, to Morrisania, to get some other freight, and that when she came back she run on a rock and was sunk, and the guano was lost.

The claimants of the schooner say that when the bills of lading were signed, the libelants understood that she was going up to Morrisania, and that the bills of lading were signed under that understanding. Testimony to that effect was, however, excluded by the Court on the trial.

The claimants also say that the running on the rock was a peril of the sea, and the schooner was not liable therefor; that the schooner was got off and proceeded on her voyage, and while going up the James River struck on another rock and sunk, which was also a peril of the sea, for which the schooner was not liable.

The libelants put their claim upon the alleged deviation in going to Morrisania, and upon carelessness in running upon the rock. I consider that they are correct on both grounds. The going to Morrisania was not in the course of the schooner's voyage from Brooklyn to Richmond, and the running upon a rock in a fair day in Hell Gate was not a peril of the sea.

I order, therefore, a decree for the libelants, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

A question was made as to a right of set-off under an agreement, but that question can be more properly brought up on the coming in of the Commissioner's report.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen, Betts and Vost; for claimants, Messrs. Clark and Reed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 14.

FELONIOUS TAKING—BONA FIDE PURCHASERS.

Brower vs. Peabody.—The facts in this case are as follows: The plaintiffs made an agreement, in the regular course of business, with Lovett, one of the defendants, to sell to his firm (Thomas E. Lovett & Co.) fifty casks of potashes for $10,570 8-100. The terms were cash on delivery. After the agreement, Lovett engaged freight on the potashes in the ship *Fidelia*, then advertised for a voyage to Liverpool; and the plaintiffs, pursuant to their agreement, sent the potashes on board the vessel by their carman, who took receipts in the usual form from the mate—thirty-eight of the receipts stating the casks to have been received from Brower, one of the plaintiffs—the remaining twelve not stating from whom they were received. The delivery of the casks of potashes being completed, Lovett went to the office of the plaintiffs, and, seeing the receipts on the desk on which Brower was writing, stole and carried them away. In the course of the same day, he presented them to the owners of the ship, and procured a bill of lading in his own name. Drawing a bill of exchange against the shipment, he assigned the bill of lading to Richard Haslock, who, in good faith, advanced to him, upon this security, the sum of $1,443 33. Peabody, the master of the ship, refused to deliver the potashes to the plaintiffs, but delivered them to the holders of the bills of lading in Liverpool. The opinion of the Court, MITCHELL, P. J., dissenting, was delivered by

CLERKE, J.—It is maintained by the plaintiffs that the receipts having been stolen, their right to the possession of the goods cannot be affected by the felony.

A thief cannot make a title to stolen property, and the owner can reclaim it from any one, however innocently he might have obtained possession of it, and whatever may be the amount which he paid for it. If, for instance, the casks of potashes in question remained in the store of the plaintiffs, and the defendant Lovett stole them while in the store, and then deposited them on board the *Fidelia*, the master of the vessel would be undoubtedly under an obligation to restore them at once to the plaintiffs. By this rule the law secures the rights of the proprietor in personal chattels from being divested, in cases where he has done nothing to induce an innocent party to suppose the property to be in any other. But it would not be consistent with the policy of a commercial community to extend the rule beyond such cases; and in England this rule is in many circumstances practically nullified; for it is an old and familiar principle there that all sales and contracts of anything vendible, in fairs or markets overt (open), shall not only be good between the parties, but also binding on all those that have any right or property therein; and in London, every day except Sunday, is a market-day; and every shop in which goods are exposed publicly for sale is market overt, for such things only as the owner professes to trade in. Here we have no market overt; although the nature and extent of our commercial transactions render it equally desirable, that innocent purchasers or bailees in a fair, open and regular manner, should not be afterwards subjected to difficulty in consequence of the knavery of the party who has transferred the goods to them. If we are, therefore, to modify the rule at all [illegible] the present case it is claimed that the receipts were stolen; but does it follow that this can be said of the property to which they related? and, I think the fallacy, so ingeniously presented on behalf of the plaintiffs, consists in not recognizing this distinction. The property, be it remembered, was placed on board the *Fidelia* by the plaintiffs, without any communication with the owners; but, on the contrary, Lovett alone communicated with them, treating with them as the owner of it, and agreeing with them for the freight and transportation of it to Liverpool. The plaintiffs, pursuant to their agreement with Lovett, and pursuant to *Lovett's* agreement with the ship-owners, sent it to the place designated by Lovett, and, although they did not intend that the absolute property in the potashes should pass from them until the latter paid for it, yet is it consistent with the policy required by the usages and interests of trade to consider the appropriation of it, under such circumstances, actual larceny. It can scarcely be affirmed that the plaintiffs had done nothing, previous to the abstraction of the receipts, to beget a belief that Lovett had become the lawful owner of the shipment; so that Peabody, the master, knowing that his owners contracted to transport the goods, without any reference to the plaintiffs, or any interposition on their part, supposed himself from the beginning to be the bailee of Lovett. Was there not at least some color of a delivery to him—not absolute, of course, but sufficient to negative the idea that the method by which the shipment was transferred was of the same felonious character as that by which the receipts were taken? By this delivery on board the vessel designated by Lovett, without any communication with the owners of the *Fidelia* leaving them under the probable impression that there was at least a qualified ownership in him, and thus allowing him to assume some *indicia* of such right, his whole conduct in obtaining possession of the property should be deemed *fraudulent* rather than *felonious*, and although where property has been actually stolen, the remissness of the owner in not taking immediate steps to notify others of the theft, cannot affect the character of the transaction itself; yet when considered in connection with the previous circumstances of the case, the omission of the plaintiffs to caution the owners or master of the *Fidelia* of the stealing of the receipts by Lovett, contributed to confer the apparent right of property in him; and it was their duty, as it was entirely and effectually in their power, to set the plaintiffs right on this point, without delay, as soon as they discovered that the receipts were stolen.

The judgment should be affirmed with costs.

The dissenting opinion of Judge Mitchell is as follows:

MITCHELL, J.—The barrels of potashes belonged to the plaintiffs, and they never passed their title to Lovett or any one else. If no receipt for them had been given by the Captain of the vessel, that title would still have remained in the plaintiffs. Such receipt was given and was in possession of the plaintiffs, and was stolen from them by Lovett. Then as no title can be acquired even in favor of a subsequent *bona fide* purchaser by the defendant from the true owner, the stealing of the receipt and its possession by a *bona fide* holder, gave no title against the true owner. Nor does the omission of the true owner to take the most judicious means to give notice to the defendant, the Captain of the vessel, defeat the true owner's title. There should, I think, be a new trial, costs to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—IN CHAMBERS—Nov. 15. Before Hon. Justice Morris.

ORDERS.

Smith vs. Sewell.—Inquest set aside, and cause restored upon terms.

McCabe vs. Rossback.—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Tilleston vs. Quintard.—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Charlotte Vredenburgh vs. Ira Vredenburgh.—The testimony must be subscribed by the witnesses.

Story vs. Van Vorst.—Motion granted, without costs.

Graham vs. Avery.—Order dismissed, with $5 costs.

Fake vs. Salisbury.—Order to show cause dismissed, without costs.

Delmonico vs. Josephine Delmonico.—Order signed by Justice Clarke.

Before Justice Mitchell.

Parish vs. Carnley.—Case settled.

Before Justice Morris—Nov. 14.

Stebbins vs. Donadi.—Receiver to be appointed, on giving security in $5,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 16. Before Hon. Justice Duer.

PROMISSORY NOTES—SECURITY—SALE OF STEAMBOATS.

Alloin vs. Haggerty.—In this suit the plaintiff complains that the defendant was possessed of two promissory notes made by the plaintiff, amounting together to $14,000, which he held in trust for the benefit of Maria H. Andrews, wife of Thomas Andrews. That in order to secure their payment, he transferred to the defendant the steamboat *Osiris*, and it was mutually understood that the defendant might sell the steamboat, and pay over to the plaintiff any balance that might remain after taking from the proceeds the amount due upon said notes. The plaintiff, further to secure the defendant, subsequently transferred to him another steamboat, called the *[illegible]*, upon a like mutual agreement. The defendant sold these vessels for a sum exceeding, as is alleged, $34,000, and when called upon by the plaintiff to account for the proceeds and to pay over the balance, if any, refused to do so.

The defendant alleges that a bill of sale only of the steamboat *Osiris* was transferred to him, as collateral security for payment of the notes, without possession of the vessel, which was finally sold for $15,000, all of [illegible] which was fully completed [illegible] on trial.

TRIAL TERM.

Wilson vs. Flagg.—In this case, the facts of which are reported in the TIMES of the 15th inst., a sealed verdict is to be rendered this morning.

The Schuyler Frauds [illegible] the Iron [illegible].

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM. Before Judge Daly.

Alexander Donaldson and others vs. Heman J. Redfield, Collector of the Port of New-York, and the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—In this case the plaintiffs obtained, on the 31st of October, an *ex parte* injunction restraining the Custom-House authorities from delivering, and the other defendants from taking away a large quantity of railroad iron, valued at $49,113, which had been ordered by the plaintiffs to be manufactured in England, and arrived in this port in several ships from Liverpool in the middle of the present year. The injunction was granted, and yesterday the United States District Attorney appeared on the part of the Collector to put in his answer, and Gen. Sandford appeared for the other defendants, to ask for the injunction to be dissolved and the iron delivered to the Railroad Company.

On the part of the Collector, it was set up that the Court has no jurisdiction over the acts of the Custom House authorities, who are only amenable to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to the United States Courts of the District. With reference to this particular importation of iron, an appeal had been taken to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he had decided that the iron should be delivered to the Railroad Company, [illegible] the decision of the Collector.

The facts of the case are briefly these, as set forth by the Railroad Company. In the early part of last year, Robert Schuyler, being then the President of the Company, made a contract with the firm of Robert & G. L. Schuyler, for the delivery to the Company, during the ensuing year, of several different parcels of Railroad iron, to be paid for in the negotiable bonds of the Company, and that the iron now in the Custom House has been so paid for, to the firm of R. & G. L. Schuyler, in a good and negotiable bond of the Company, given in good faith on the delivery of the Bills of Lading, and that with such Bills of Lading in their possession, the Company made an entry at the Custom House. This they say was done before the failure of the Schuylers, and when that firm were in good credit in this City.

The plaintiffs in reply set up that Robert Schuyler, on behalf of the Railroad Company, made a contract with Charles Illius, of this City, and he ordered the iron to be manufactured in England. The manufacturers, Spence & Company, shipped it to this port, consigned to the plaintiffs in this suit, who were to act as the agents of the manufacturers in remitting the proceeds to them in England. Donaldson arranged to take the notes of Schuyler with Illius's endorsement, in payment, and he in turn with Robert Schuyler, to be further secured by the bond of the Company. Illius alleges that a few days before the failure of Schuyler, a clerk in his employ, named "A. Lefferts," borrowed the bills of lading for the purpose of making up the account of Illius, and with the bills of lading made a fraudulent entry at the Custom-House. Illius having some doubt about the solvency of the Schuylers returned the bills of lading to the plaintiffs in this suit, and they making the discovery that the Harlem Railroad Company repudiated the guarantee bond they had given to Schuyler as obtained by fraud and deceit, and denied that in the transaction Schuyler had acted as the President and agent of the Company. The plaintiffs then made their entry of the goods at the Custom-House, and claimed to be entitled to the property on the payment of the duties.

In reply Gen. Sandford contended that this parcel of railroad iron in question was part and parcel of the original contract made a year since, and which was completed by its delivery, by Schuyler, to the Treasurer of the Company; that the contract was made with the Schuylers, and that these plaintiffs were unknown to the Company in any way, either as contractors or importers; and that if the plaintiffs have any claim in law or equity to the property in question, they can only enforce their rights by an action of *trover* or *replevin*.

The Judge on the motion of Mr. [illegible] ordered that the injunction against the Collector should be dissolved, and adjourned the case to afford time for the counsel for the Railroad Company to bring in affidavits in reply to those produced by the plaintiffs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 16. Before Hon. Judge Beebe.

The cases tried yesterday were of the ordinary complexion.

BURGLARY.

[illegible] Boyle and John J. Miller were charged with burglary in the third degree.

Jacob W. Goodwin deposed that on the night of Oct. 14, his workshop at No. [illegible] West Twenty-[illegible]-street, was broken open, and two screw boxes, with tools and wagon springs, worth in all, $75, were stolen therefrom. He afterwards found the screw boxes at Hadden's Brass Foundry, corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue C. The other articles had not been recovered. When the witness stated to Mr. Hadden that the screw boxes had been stolen from him, that gentleman took him to a man named Matthew Smith, of whom he had purchased them. Mr. Smith then went with Mr. Goodwin and found the man of whom he had purchased them, one John Fitzpatrick, a Junk dealer.

John Fitzpatrick being examined stated that he had bought the screw-boxes of the prisoners on Oct. 15. He gave $6 for them, and sold them to Mr. Smith.

Cross-examined—I have no license to sell junk; I am an Irishman, and have been in this country only a few weeks; I was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

The Court said that an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury against the witness on that charge.

John Graham, a police officer, deposed that he arrested the boys for stealing the boxes; Mr. Fitzpatrick pointed the boys out; they did not deny the charge.

The Jury, to the surprise of everybody, found a verdict of Not Guilty.

Judge Beebe called the prisoners and told them that undoubtedly they were two of the greatest rascals in New-York, and that he had trusted to have sent them to Sing Sing. "Now, clear out of this room," added the Judge—"make tracks, and, for the sake of your health, quit New-York altogether."

GRAND LARCENY.

Charles Meyers, a German, was charged with grand larceny. This defendant, on November 11, stole from the store of Mr. H. J. Boyden, No. 40 Dey-street, a case of shoes. He was detected when leaving the premises. The Jury found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labor, in the State Prison.

BURGLARY.

James Smith and John Foster were charged with burglariously entering the premises of Strong E. Moore, No. 107 Fulton-street, on the night of Nov. 6, and stealing two chisels, one screw-driver and a key.

John Wilson, an employé in the establishment, and who slept on the premises, testified that about 8 o'clock that evening he locked up the doors as usual and went out. It was his opinion that the prisoners must have found an opportunity to enter the premises and secrete themselves previous to his going out. When he returned immediately upon opening the door, he heard the sound of footsteps retreating up stairs; on getting a light, he found some of his own tools, chisels and a screw-driver, also the key of an inner door lying on the stairs. The prisoners had began to cut away portions of doors, so as to make a clean rummage of the premises. He called some police officers, and they went to the top-story of the house, when they heard footsteps upon the roof. On going to the scuttle, they found that some parties were standing upon it on the outside, and they had to get a plank to pry it open; on getting out on the roof, they found the two prisoners and arrested them.

The testimony of the Police officers who made the arrest was taken, and corroborated the above statement. The Jury found the prisoners guilty, and the Judge sentenced them severally to four years and six months imprisonment, with hard labor, in the State Prison.

PETIT LARCENY.

Thomas Wilson, a colored man, was charged with stealing a cloth overcoat, valued at $12, from the tailoring store of Mr. Richard Smith, on Nov. 10. Wilson wanted to see some overcoats, and gave the complainant much trouble. He was difficult to suit and made many objections to the goods. At length he selected one, left a dollar on it as deposit and quitted the store. Shortly afterwards Mr. Smith missed a coat.

John Dunbar, a Police Officer, said that the prisoner was pointed out to him by Mr. Sprague, the tailor, on the corner of Murray-street and Broadway. Mr. Sprague thought that the colored man had one of his coats on. The officer arrested the prisoner and took him to Mr. Sprague's store, who, however, could not swear to the coat. The officer then took the prisoner to the Station-house, and detained him while an effort was made to find the owner of the coat. Mr. Knapp, the tailor to whom application was made, went to a dozen stores and at length to the complainant's store, where the coat was immediately identified. Mr. Smith then went to the Station-house and recognized the colored man.

Verdict of Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and to go to Prison for six months, and to stand further committed till the fine was paid.

KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Charles Quin, a colored man, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 43 Thomas-street; visitors of both sexes, white and colored, frequented the house, and their language, unfit for polite ears, annoyed the neighborhood. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence deferred.

Mary Ford was also indicted for keeping a disorderly house at No. 60 Cross-street. Verdict, Not Guilty.

GRAND LARCENY.

John Schmidt, a German, was charged with having stolen a case of shoes, from Mr. R. J. Quackenbush's store, No. 25 Greenwich-street, on Oct. 28. He was seen running away with the case, and was pursued; he dropped the case and ran with his best speed; he was overtaken, however, and brought back to the store, where he was given into custody. Mr. Quackenbush was the only witness for the prosecution, and there was no attempt at a defence. Verdict, "Guilty." Sentence, two years, with hard labor, in the State Prison.

The Court then adjourned till this morning, at the usual hour.

Commercial—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still scarce and firm, at $6 25 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, but steady, in private [illegible] to-day. The sales embrace 50 bags Java, at 12c. and [illegible] Rio at [illegible] ℘ lb. The auction sale of Rio was a dull one. The catalogue comprised about 4,000 bags, but purchasers were found for only 3,700 bags, at [illegible]; the remainder of the offering was withdrawn.

COTTON—The steamer's news has made no decided impression upon the trade. This day's sales reach 1,500 bales, within our former range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	10½	10½	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue in fair request, being pretty actively inquired for by exporters, and briskly sought after by the Eastern and local dealers, while the supplies remain very limited for the season. The day's sales amount to 8,800 bbls., within our revised range:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 50 @ $8 00
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Ordinary Superfine	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian increased in value, with sales of 2,000 bbls., fair to fine, at $8 50@$8 75 in bond, and $9 75@10 25 free, ℘ bbl., the higher rates having been obtained for extra qualities. Southern evinces considerable animation and buoyancy. There were 2,400 bbls. sold to-day, at $8 62½@8 75 for inferior, $8 87½@9 37½ for mixed to good; $9 37½@$9 62½ for favorite, and $9 75@10 25 for fancy and extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

FRUIT—Sales were made to-day, of 500 boxes Layer Raisins, at $3 25, and 500 boxes bunch do., at $2 75 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately active, but is not very firm. The day's sales consist of 3,400 bushels Prime Michigan white, at $2 12½; and 5,400 Southern do. at $1 95@$2 ℘ bushel. Rye is doing better. There were 1,500 bushels Northern purchased to-day, at $1 26@$1 28 ℘ bushel. Barley is inactive, though steady at $1 37½@$1 42 ℘ bushel. There is rather more doing in Oats, at 51c.@55c. for State, and 53c.@56c. for Western, ℘ bushel. The supply is less extensive. Corn is less freely offered, and as there exists a good home and export demand for sound parcels, prices are improving. The day's sales add up 75,000 bushels, at 88c.@91c. for Western mixed; 90 for new Southern yellow, rather damp; and 93c. for round white, ℘ bushel.

HAY—The inquiry is very limited for River at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 80c.@87½c. for local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The supply is fair, but the demand is not active, and new are rather dull of sale at 33c.@35c. ℘ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is still tending upwards. The stock is reduced, and is not so scattered among dealers. The day's sales include 200 tons, in lots, at $35 50@$36 50, usual credit, ℘ ton. There is nothing of any moment doing in other descriptions.

LATHS—The scanty supply and enhanced value of Eastern restrict transactions in them at $3¼ ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Foreign attracts more attention. 170 tons Spanish sold and buyers to-day, at $6 12½ ℘ 100 lbs. Nothing new has occurred in Galena.

LIME—Rockland is inactive, at 95c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been actively dealt in, mostly by distillers, at unchanged rates. The day's sales comprise 300 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, at 30c.; 500 good old do., at 29c.@29½c.; and 1,500 sour old do., at 17c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—This day's sales embrace 850 bbls. Common Rosin, at $2 ℘ bbl. of 310 lbs. delivered; 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 58c.@59½c., in shipping order, ℘ gallon; and 300 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at $[illegible] ℘ 280 lbs. Tar has not varied.

OILS—Crude is now held at 56c.@58c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 80 for Sperm, ℘ gallon; but it is quiet at these rates. Nothing additional has occurred in manufactured kinds. Olive is dull, but steady. There is less inquiry for Linseed at 80c.@81c. for large, and 83c.@85c. for small lots, ℘ gallon. Lard has not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, and is rather firmer; sales having been made of 1,100 bbls., here, at $12 25@$12 37½ for Mess, and $11 37½@$11 50 for Prime; with 1,500 bbls. Mess, deliverable during January, at $13 ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs are very active, at 6¼c.@7¼c. ℘ lb. Lard is still in fair request, at full rates. 600 bbls. good to prime were purchased at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is without essential change. The day's sales embrace 300 bbls., at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $7 50@$10 for Country Mess; $10 50 for Western do.; $14 for City do.; $14@$15 50 for new and old Chicago, and $16 for Extra do. ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in good demand, and is buoyant in price; 300 tres. India were taken, at $27 ℘ tre. There have been 250 bbls. Beef Hams sold since our last, at $15@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter and Cheese remain about the same.

RICE—The market is nearly bare, and prices are somewhat nominal at $4 50@$5 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SPICES—We have to report sales of 300 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 05; 30 bales Cloves at 15c.; and 30 bags Pepper at 11½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—More animation has been apparent in this market, but no other improvement is discernible. The day's sales comprise 337 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¼c.@5¾c.; 300 Cuba at 5¼c.; and 150 Porto Rico at 5¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—There were 20,000 lbs. prime obtained, to-day, at 12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Is brisker and dearer. The sales amount to 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41½c.@42½c.; and 75 bbls. Drudge at 42c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the shipments included small lots compressed Cotton at [illegible]d. ℘ lb., and 20,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. in bulk. For other English ports nothing new transpired. For Marseilles, there were taken some light staves at $15; 600 bbls. Rosin at 6s., with 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4s. 6d. For Havre the engagements were confined to a few lots of Provisions at 57½c. ℘ bbl.; with some Bone, Hops and Lard at ¾c. ℘ lb. A bark of 250 tons was chartered for a port on the south side of Cuba and back at $4,650 and port charges.

New-York Cattle Market—Nov. 16.

Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at Allerton's Washington Drove Yard, corner Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (and for Beeves occasionally,) at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves, and Beeves only,) No. 3 Sixth-street and Third-avenue.

This is the first day of the new arrangement for holding the principal market day on Thursday. There is still some dissatisfaction expressed among the butchers in reference to the change, but it is probable it will be generally acquiesced in, by and by. We give below the transactions during the three days elapsing since our last regular report.

At ALLERTON'S, to-day, the offerings comprised 513 Beeves, namely: 300 from Kentucky, 1 by railroad; 120 from Virginia, on foot; and 93 from New-York State by the boats. The market for Beeves is tolerably steady at $6 to $9 per hundred, for common to good qualities, with some extra at $10. There were but few Cows and Calves on sale—but 17 in all; prices ranged at from $30 to $40@$60. 200 Veals sold at from 4c. to 6c., with a few extra at 7c. The Sheep and Lambs (400 in all) brought from $1 25 to $4. Extra qualities, $5@$6. Sales 256 Swine, at from 4¾c. to 5¼c.

AT BROWNING'S.

200 Beeves	$6 25@$9 00
20 Cows and Calves	30 00@60 00
Cows and Calves (extra)	65 00@ —
30 Veal Calves (live weight)	4½c.@6c.
6,000 Sheep and Lambs—Sheep	1 75@ 8 00
Lambs	1 00@ 4 75

(The market here is reported dull, though but little change in prices is noticeable. Cows and Calves are the same as last week.)

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S.

345 Beef Cattle	$7 00@10 00
74 Cows and Calves	30 00@60 00
60 Veal Calves	4c.@6c.
3,679 Sheep and Lambs—Sheep	2 00@ 5 50
Lambs	2 00@ 4 00

(The above report includes the sales on and since Monday last.)

AT O'BRIEN'S—200 Beeves, $6@$7; 46 Cows and Calves, $25@$35; 29 Veals, 5c.@6½c.

RECAPITULATION.

	Beeves.	Cows and Calves.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
Allerton's	513	17	200	400
Browning's	200	20	30	6,000
Chamberlain's	345	74	60	3,679
O'Brien's	200	46	29	—
Total	1,258	157	[illegible]	10,079

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Thursday. *First Board*—$500 Long Island Railroad 6s, 71½; $500 do. 71½; $2,000 do. 71½; $400 Lehigh 6s, '55, 90; $100 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 97½; 10 New-Orleans Gas, 109; 5 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 65; 20 Norristown Railroad 54; 10 Girard Bank, 11½; 20 Mechanics' Bank, 29½; 100 Union Canal, 9½; 39 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½; 500 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 150 Reading Railroad, 34½; 200 do., 34; 700 do. [illegible].

Between Boards—1,000 Reading Railroad, 34.

Second Board—100 Reading Railroad, 34; 44 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½; $3,500 City Railroad 6s, 94; 3 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 65; 1 Pennsylvania Bank 112; 300 Lehigh Zinc 1½; $3,000 City R. R. 6s, 90; $3,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 83; $100 do. 41½; 100 Reading Railroad, 34; $3,000 Long Island 6s, 71½; $300 Pennsylvania 5s 81½.

After Board—100 Reading Railroad, 34½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s '68, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible].

MARE 5 YEARS OLD, TO BE SOLD FOR WANT OF USE.—A first-rate family bay mare 15½ hands high, warranted sound and gentle in double and single harness; a very fast trotter. To be seen at Mr. Everett's stables, Nos. 22 and 24 West 12th-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. BONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 1½ Warren-st. corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

BEAVER, PLUSH AND STRAW BONNETS—Bonnet Materials for Milliners, French Artificial Flowers, &c. at low prices, at No. 5 John-st., up stairs, first store from Broadway. JOHN F. SEAMAN.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF [illegible] CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM [illegible]

[illegible] COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE [illegible]

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF WRITING AND ACCOUNTS.—[illegible] DIXON & CO. [illegible]

THE WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]

$2.50—THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady, would attend a few more pupils [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 448 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE [illegible].—MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., for ladies, [illegible]

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by [illegible] & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 285 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority [illegible] JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 27 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition. (50,000.) 18mo. pp. 250. (On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1.) [illegible] For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) [illegible] at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. [illegible] Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible]

DR. CORBETT, No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence [illegible] member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st. between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—[illegible] edition, 300 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 161 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 463 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Has practised twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 8 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. [illegible] Broadway.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. E. KENNEY, No. 21 6th-av., near 11th-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—JAMES PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has removed his Piano Warerooms to No. 65 Walker-st., 2 doors west of Broadway, where he will always keep on hand a superior assortment of new and second hand Pianos. Mr. P. deems the reputation of his Pianos too well established for the last eighteen years to render any comment on their quality necessary, and respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves. Second hand Pianos bought and sold, and taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our patrons, friends and visitors. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS—Is respectfully called to our justly celebrated CELESTIAL PIANOS, which excel all others for power, sweetness and purity of tone. Manufactured only by us. Pianos to let, with privilege of purchasing. ELY & MUNGER, No. 281 Broadway. N. B.—The triple-stringed Celestial Piano is now ready for exhibition.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL $350 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, 7 octave is offered for $[illegible], including stool and cover; splendid tone; made to order two weeks since, by celebrated makers, is perfect, and fully warranted; fluted legs, with all modern improvements, &c. The owner is going to Europe. It can be seen for three days at No. 6 College-place, from 9 o'clock until 4 P. M.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted. GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 345 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best piano to buy for cash.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A 6½-octave rosewood Piano Forte. Price $250. Hosiery, laces, or embroideries will be exchanged. Address EXCHANGE, at this Office.

A FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO—Which has been very little used, price $225, is to be sold on account of sickness, within one week, at $160. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st.

A. H. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. [illegible] Sole agency, No. [illegible] Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE at a GREAT SACRIFICE IN BROOKLYN.—For Salesman [illegible] owner.—A white marble-front, three-story and basement house, pleasantly situated, containing all the modern improvements. Lot 25 by 100. Court-yard in front [illegible] $11,000. Will be sold for $3,500 cash and $4,500 bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. [illegible] No. [illegible] Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story frame house and lot, No. 15 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn. House filled in with brick. [illegible] Lot 25x100 feet. House in perfect order. Title unexceptionable. Terms Cash. Apply to S. E. WHEELER, No. 34 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm and dwelling-house now occupied by him in the town of Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y. Said farm is situated on the [illegible] road, a short distance from the Erie Railroad depot at Goshen. It consists of [illegible] acres of excellent land, under good cultivation, [illegible] and bounded on one side by the Wallkill River. The dwelling house is new and commodious and provided with the modern improvements. The place contains an abundance of fruit trees of every description, flowering plants, grape-vines, &c., and the out-buildings are ample. This property will be exchanged, if desired, for a place near the City of New-York. Price $8,500. Apply to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 143 Front-st., or to A. MAVERICK, Daily Times Office, New-York; or to the subscriber on the premises.

HAMPTONBURGH, Nov. 1, 1854. W. H. [illegible]

TO MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—The [illegible] [illegible] Mills, [illegible] at the Tioga Mills, with about [illegible] acres of land [illegible] [illegible]. There is also a Saw Mill, Carding and Fulling Mill, two substantial Stone Dwellings, [illegible] and five smaller Dwellings. The water-fall is of [illegible] feet, and the property is well calculated for an extensive manufacturing establishment, of either cotton or wool, or flouring. A considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

A BROOK HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET, and possession immediately, at Tarrytown, on the banks of the Hudson River, and immediately on the railroad. A commanding view of the Hudson [illegible] [illegible] boarding-house or academy. The house is 43 feet by [illegible] feet, well finished, hard finished walls and marble mantles, heavy cornices, piazza around it; one acre of ground or more if required, and out-houses. Inquire of ALFRED LAWRENCE, Tarrytown. The key is at Mr. Bishop's store. Apply at the house, where you will be shown it. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber. HENRY STORMS, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Containing [illegible] acres, situated in Middlesex County, N. J., [illegible] miles from the Depot. The place is in a high state of cultivation, is well watered, and has an abundance of fruit of all kinds. The buildings consist of a large frame house, barn, carriage-house, and other necessary out-buildings. Price $6,000. For particulars, inquire of CAMPBELL & CROWALL, No. 300 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The late residence of GEO. H. PEGRAM, [illegible] Elizabethtown, N. J. [illegible] [illegible] of very superior quality, commodious dwelling-house, [illegible] &c. Inquire of Doctor S. R. CHETWOOD, at Elizabethtown, N. J.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethan cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., [illegible] [illegible], servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time. CHARLES LAMBERT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good bank or fire insurance stock, a three-story and basement house in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Possession can be had immediately, or it would be rented to a good tenant. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 45 Wall-st., basement.

HARLEM—SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On 126th-st., corner 7th-av.—The house was built by the owner in the best manner; has 14 rooms, Croton water, hot and cold bath, &c.; fine stable, &c.; garden laid out with a large number of choice fruit trees, grape vines, strawberries, &c. Would be sold low for cash, or exchange. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 6 Wall-st.

BELL-PLACE, YONKERS.—THREE CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—Corner of Bell and Crom[illegible]-streets, situated in the midst of great improvements. Also, two lots on Griswold-st., between [illegible] and St. Marys-sts., having a beautiful view of the river. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

125 FARMS TO EXCH. FOR FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR FOR SALE.—35 miles from New-York [illegible] [illegible] S. W. DENEY, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.

Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.

THESE HOUSES are of handsome brown-stone, on the west side of Lawrence-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city. [illegible] [illegible]. Rent, $900. Inquire of EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 17 Wall-st., or at the House.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of [illegible] two-story and attic brick houses [illegible] 73d-st., between the 2d and 4th-avs. [illegible] CALLAGHAN, corner 73d-st. and 3d-av., or to [illegible] DON & BAKER, No. 45 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house, with modern improvements, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st. [illegible] Hamilton av. Ferry. Rent low. Inquire next door or No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, N. Y. MARSH & CO.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story basement house No. 144 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Has every modern improvement. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 152 Pearl-st., near Water-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 17 Great Jones-st., four story brown stone, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 30 said street.

HOUSE TO LET—The fine house No. 27 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Apply to GEO. H. NORMAN, U. S. Hotel, or to W. BARRY, No. 144 Centre-st., New-York.

THREE ELEGANT HOUSES TO LET—(with Court-yards in front) in River Terrace, Hoboken, commanding an unobstructed view of the River and City, [illegible] with every convenience, water, gas, bath, &c. [illegible] STEVENS, which makes it his interest [illegible] [illegible] Inquire at the office, corner Hudson and [illegible]-sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN, Agent.

DWELLING HOUSE AND FACTORY TO LET.—The three-story Brick Dwelling House, in city, painted and in good order, No. 7 Leight-st. Also, the large and airy basement of Factory and four buildings corner of 24-st. and 44th-st., Yorkville, and Cottage. Possession may be had immediately.

EXHIBITION ROOMS AND GALLERIES TO LET.—From the 1st of December.—The Exhibition Rooms and Galleries, known as the Academy of Design, No. 548 Broadway, and now occupied by E. [illegible], Auctioneer, as sales gallery. Apply to [illegible] on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET—No. 600 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., suitable for artists or for offices. Inquire of W. DURACK, Room No. 17, or THOMAS E. [illegible] MAN, No. 22 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A fine suite of furnished offices near Wall-st., suitable for a company. Address WALKER & CO., New-York Post-Office.

BROADWAY BILLIARD ROOMS, &c., &c.—Two spacious basements opposite the Collamore and adjoining the Prescott House, to let. Also lofts and offices.

STORE TO LET.—Part of the store No. 28 Canal-st., for a show room, being about 25 feet deep, is well calculated for a marble, grate and fender, or any business for the exhibition of heavy articles, being near Broadway, and almost as great a thoroughfare as that street. Part of the store is now occupied with furnaces and ranges. Inquire on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. [illegible] Broadway, suited for every branch of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—No. 106 Fulton-st., Sun Building. Possession immediately. To an unexceptionable tenant, a lease for five and a half years will be given. Rent $1,500. Apply at the Sun Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES, from	$[illegible] to $[illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	[illegible] to [illegible]
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	[illegible] to [illegible]
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	[illegible] to [illegible]

All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO TARGET EXCURSIONISTS.—Hand-prizes, consisting of all the usual articles, in new and beautiful styles, furnished at the lowest prices, by SQUIRE, LANDER & Co., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.—BILLIARD TABLES.—If you wish to purchase a superior made Table for private or public, call and examine the patent India Rubber Cushioned Tables made by Messrs. GRIFFITH & DECKER, of No. 90 Ann-st., where they keep everything of the best quality.

IRON FURNITURE.—Of every variety—plain and ornamental bedsteads, from $4 to $50; spring, hair and husk mattresses; spring pallasses, and bedding of every description. W. H. [illegible]DAL, No. 553 Broadway.

H. F. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, AT THE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st.

LIVERPOOL, ORREL AND CANNEL COAL.—[illegible] and discharging, from ships Lord Wolf and Jersey [illegible] [illegible] for family use, [illegible] SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW. Nos. 43 Gold-st., 169 [illegible]-st., [illegible] and 7th-av., and corner Rivington and Norfolk-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF 70 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—On Avenues B and C, and 13th, 15th, and 16th-streets in the City of New-York.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described valuable lots in the XVIIth and XVIIIth Wards of the City of New-York, viz.:

AVENUE B.—Nine lots of ground on the east side, between 15th and 16th-sts., and comprising the entire avenue front. Also on

AVENUE C.—Seven lots on the westerly side, commencing 42 feet 2 inches north of 13th-st. Also, on

THIRTEENTH-STREET.—Five lots on the northerly side, commencing 50 feet east of Avenue C. Also, on

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Seven lots on the southerly side, and commencing 125 feet west of Avenue C. Also, on

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Twelve lots on the southerly side, [illegible] 200 feet west of Avenue B. Also, one plot, commencing 225 feet west of the above described property, containing 125 feet in the rear. Also, twenty lots on the northerly side, comprising the entire street front, between Avenues B and C. Also, on

SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Twenty lots on the southerly side, between Avenues B and C, comprising the entire street front.

This property offers unusual inducements to capitalists, or those contemplating building, as this portion of the City is rapidly improving. The sale will be peremptory, and each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. The terms will be very liberal, as 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, and FRIDAY, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (old Dusseldorf Gallery,) a large collection of valuable old Pictures, just received from London, the property of a distinguished connoisseur. These pictures have never before been seen in this country, and comprise many desirable works by eminent artists, presenting to the admirers of the old masters a fine opportunity for enriching their collections by valuable additions from this sale. This portion of the sale will embrace about 80 pictures of merit, among which will be found works attributed to the following masters, viz.: Hobbema, J. Carri, Lancret, Rubins, Fragonard, Cuyp, Tintoretto, Velasquez, Ruysdael, Polemberg & Van Dervelde, Lafosse, Storck, De Vlinge, Reinagle, Stone, David, J. De Vowe, D. Teniers, Roqulewitz, Metzger, Van Uden, Vandervecrt, Watteau, and others. Also, one hundred pictures by modern, Flemish, English, American, and other artists, viz.: Stuart, Stevens, and others, forming an unusually fine collection, and well worthy the attention of the public. Also, about six hundred fine engravings will be ready for exhibition two days preceding the sale, at the above Galleries.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 16 and 17, at 10 o'clock, each day, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—RICH FANCY GOODS—Consisting of a large and valuable invoice of Japanese goods received from the Crystal Palace; also, several large and valuable invoices of different articles; several invoices of plated ware and bronzed ware, comprising several valuable invoices of rich painted china vases, tea sets, &c., Parian figures, statuettes, vases, coupes, &c.; plated ware, tea sets, cups, castors, liquors, cake baskets, pitchers, toast racks, waiters, silver-edge coffee sets, fancy articles, bronze and ormolu clocks, china &c., bronze figures, statues, candlesticks, coups, groups, large bronze figures for halls and niches.

Also, a large assortment of papier maché goods, tables, desks, backgammon boards, papetries, cabinets, boxes, fancy boxes, &c.

Also, a model of a Man of War, completely rigged and equipped, with other valuable fancy goods—to be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock at the auction-room, Nos. 20 Beekman-st. and 10 Ann-st., a large assortment of household furniture from a manufacturer, and who is giving up business, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany dress bureaus, [illegible] [illegible] chairs, voltaire and easy chairs, [illegible] marble top washstands, sofas, tete-a-tetes, [illegible] centre, side and card tables, [illegible] extension tables, bookcases and secretaries, [illegible] music stands, paper stands, etageres, piano stools, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut do., cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses and palliasses, French plate mirrors, hatstands, lounges, cottage chamber suites, glassware, solar lamps, silver plated ware, china vases, clocks, &c. Also, a large assortment of window shades, gilt cornices, &c. Also, 100 pieces of oilcloths of all widths, two rosewood piano-fortes, 6½ octave, and fully warranted. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account.

D. C. KING, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 Nassau-st., 3 doors from Fulton-st.—D. C. KING will sell at auction, as above, a very large and fine assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, of good quality, which is worthy the attention of house-keepers and dealers, comprising of several rosewood piano-fortes, which are particularly worthy the notice of purchasers; carved rosewood parlor furniture; [illegible] mirrors; oak extension dining tables, [illegible] [illegible] Brussels and other carpets; mirrors; oil paintings; marble top centre and pier tables, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (at 10½ o'clock,) at the salesroom, No. [illegible] [illegible] corner of Duane-st., a large and splendid collection of new and fashionable furniture of every description, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] China and silver plated ware, [illegible] [illegible] be examined early on the morning of sale. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Friday of furniture, piano-fortes, oil paintings, house furnishing articles, &c. Consignments solicited, and cash advances made when required.

At 12 o'clock, one grand action piano-forte.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 25 Pine-st., corner of William—FRIDAY, Nov. 17.

$3,000 seven per cent. Income Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, maturing 1873; interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, in New-York..........$[illegible] each.

[illegible] shares Republic Fire Insurance Co.	$[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.	$[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.	$[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Long Island Bank Stock	$50 each.
[illegible] shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company	$100 each.

(For account of the assignee of R. & G. L. Schuyler.)

150 shares Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company..........$100 each.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at the salesroom, No. 79 Pine and No. 38 Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, a very superior assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture en suite, covered in plush and hair cloth; rosewood marble-top pier, sofa, and centre tables; quartette do., etageres, cane seat chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, palliasses, rocking chairs, extension tables, book-cases, wardrobes; also, one mahogany counting-house desk; also, seven octave 7-octave upright piano-forte, manufactured by Gilbert of Boston. Sold with guarantee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in the house No. 450 East Broadway, consisting of three-ply carpets, ingrain do., sofas, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, beds and bedding, crockery, toilet sets, mahogany and cane chairs, looking glasses, centre and side tables, extension tables, glassware, &c. Kitchen furniture of every description, &c. Sale positive without regard to weather.

J. R. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—HARDWARE SALE.—J. R. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell THIS DAY, (Friday, 17th,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 212 Pearl-st., 300 packages and lots well-assorted hardware and cutlery, new shelf goods, stock goods, American and English knives and forks, pocket knives, guns, pattern cards, axes and axe-handles, brass cocks, powder-flasks, saws, files, &c. Also, two cases tea trays, assorted; one case razor-strops, damaged, &c. Catalogues now ready. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 63 West 23d-st., near Broadway, consisting of parlor furniture in hair cloth, tete-a-tetes, sofas, chairs, &c. Bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. Cottage painted furniture, carpets, oil paintings and engravings, China and glassware, vases, tea sets, &c. Sale positive—rain or shine.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SIMEON DRAPER—Will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern, being a collateral security,) 40 shares of the Capital Stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company..........$100 each.

NOTICE—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I shall sell at public vendue, on FRIDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the public pound, 56th-st., near 3d-av., one spotted cow with one horn.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1854. J. M. ODELL, Pound Master.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th day of November inst., until which date (inclusive) the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

TENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after the 15th day of November inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a notice which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

165 CANAL-STREET, NEAR VARICK.—W. E. WHITEHOUSE [illegible] We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves and ranges lined with new castings [illegible] and repaired, stoves put up, &c., [illegible] [illegible] wholesale and retail. [illegible] [illegible] All kinds of mason work done.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, for the Quarter ending 31st of October, 1854.

Assets on hand July 31, 1854, per last report....$2,[illegible]

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$117,[illegible]	
Received for Interest	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Total		$2,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	16,[illegible]	
Claims by Death and additions to same	67,[illegible]	
Surrendered Policies and Dividends, Reduction of Premiums and Annuities	[illegible]	
Bills Payable	17,[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Total		$2,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company	$[illegible]	
Advanced on Policies	[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,[illegible]	
Deferred Premium Account	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Due from Agents	[illegible]	
Expended to be met Taxes and Fire Insurance Account	[illegible]	
		$2,[illegible]

Losses Unpaid	$[illegible]
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1854	$[illegible]
Amount at Risk 1st November, 1854	[illegible]
Increase for Quarter in Amount at Risk	$[illegible]
Number of Policies running 1st August, 1854	[illegible]
Number of Policies running 1st November, 1854	[illegible]
Increase for Quarter on Policies	[illegible]

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, on which ten dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, is required to be paid on or before the 5th day of December next, at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, to, and including the 15th day of November instant, but no transfers will be permitted after that date without payment of the installment now called.

By order of the Executive Committee, J. F. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July [illegible], 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Latting Observatory Association, held Oct. [illegible], 1854, Resolved, That an assessment of three dollars per share be levied upon the stock to liquidate the present indebtedness of the Association—the same to be paid to the Treasurer, L. D. COMAN, No. 46 Water-st., New-York, on or before the 20th of November next; and that the stockholders be notified by mail, and by advertisement in two daily papers for one week.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified, that the balance due (37½ per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the first day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

$60,000 TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Cigars, or bought for cash. Bank stocks, seven City stock, bonds and mortgages, bonds and real estate bought and sold and exchanged. CHEESMAN, BRISTED & CO., Brokers, 25 John-st., cor. Nassau.

$45,000—WANTED ON MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE—In the immediate vicinity of Wall-st., worth more than double the amount. Apply to HOYT & JOHNSON, Loan Brokers, No. 4 Hanover-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, on PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS—Bought and sold strictly on commission, by S. V. GREENLEAF, office No. 1 Wall-st., N. Y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 11 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, three-fourths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured, in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash, whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $[illegible].

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

ROBERT A. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 4 Front-st., [illegible] [illegible]. This Company having their capital invested in the most [illegible] securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwellings, [illegible], vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th Month, 16th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES,

No. 62 William-st. and No. 172 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHAN BABCOCK, (who was lost with the steamer Arctic.) The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners. GEORGE W. DUBUISSON, JOHN H. HALL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854. No. 112 Fulton-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of November. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties. JOHN CAMPBELL, AUGUSTINE SMITH.

Nov. 1, 1854. No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The surviving partners of the late firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, have consolidated their interests with those of Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., under the name and firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., who will continue the Paper Commission business, in all its branches, at No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st. JOHN CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. DUBUISSON, AUGUSTINE SMITH, JOHN H. HALL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm of HOYT & JOHNSON, at No. 4 Hanover-st. They will give their attention to the sale of Stocks and Real Estate at Auction, to Private Sales and Purchases of Real Estate, and to the negotiation of Loans on Bond and Mortgage.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854. WILLIAM J. HOYT, WM. TEMPLETON JOHNSON.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of ALLEN & GIFFORD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and U. C. ALLEN is authorized to use the name of the firm. BROOKLYN, Nov. 3, 1854. U. C. ALLEN, ALONZO GIFFORD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I have associated with me in that portion of my Looking Glass Business, at No. [illegible] Broadway, Mr. JOHN B. KIMBALL, under the firm of E. W. MERRIAM & CO. E. W. MERRIAM. New-York, Nov. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has This DAY withdrawn from our firm. HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO. New-York, May 1, 1854.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. The vines are this, and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to, by JOHN B. [illegible], No. 7 John-st., New-York.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., FOR FALL TRADE.—McGROTY & HANDY, No. 145 Broadway, [illegible] [illegible] Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., at retail for cash at wholesale prices.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 6, 1854.—The Eighth-Avenue Bank, in the City of New-York having failed to redeem its circulating notes as required by the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts supplementary and amendatory thereof,

Notice is therefore hereby given that the securities held in trust for the said Bank consisting of New-York State Stocks, Canal Revenue Certificates and Bonds and Mortgages as described below, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York on Tuesday, the 21st day of November inst., at 12½ o'clock, to wit:

$[illegible] of New-York State 5 per cent. Stock of 1858.
1,[illegible] of New-York State 5 per cent. Stock of 1860.
[illegible] of Canal Revenue 6 per cent. Certificates 1861.

Also, 5 several Bonds and Mortgages made by the Atlantic Dock Company, each of which mortgages covers 4 lots, 25 by 100 feet, fronting on King-st., and Clinton Wharf, between Conover and Ferris-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, Kings County, and are due on the 20th day of April, 1856, bearing interest at 7 per cent.

	Dated.	Recorded.			
No. 1	April 20, '54.	May 17, '54.	Book 310	page [illegible]	$4,000
No. 2	April 20, '54.	May 17, '54.	Book 310	page [illegible]	4,000
No. 3	April 20, '54.	May 17, '54.	Book 310	page [illegible]	4,000
No. 4	April 20, '54.	May 17, '54.	Book 310	page [illegible]	4,000
No. 5	April 20, '54.	May 17, '54.	Book 310	page [illegible]	4,000

Also, 5 several Bonds and Mortgages made by the same Company, and due July 1, 1859, each of which covers 2 lots, 25 by 100 feet in the same Ward in the City of Brooklyn, and are situated on the South P[illegible] fronting the Atlantic Basin, [illegible] [illegible]

No.	Dated.	Recorded.	Book		Lots	Amount
6	July 1, '53.	July 18, '53.	170	page [illegible]	[illegible]	$1,500
7	July 1, '53.	July 18, '53.	170	page [illegible]	[illegible]	1,500
8	July 1, '53.	July 18, '53.	170	page [illegible]	[illegible]	1,500
9	July 1, '53.	July 18, '53.	170	page [illegible]	[illegible]	1,500
10	July 1, '53.	July 18, '53.	170	page [illegible]	[illegible]	1,500

Also, a Bond and Mortgage of Jonathan [illegible] Nov. 19, 1853, and recorded December 8, 1853, in Oneida County Clerk's Office, in Book No. [illegible] page [illegible] and covering [illegible] acres of land in Lot No. 39, Township 6, Scriba's patent; [illegible] acres of land part of lot No. 37, Township 6, Scriba's patent, reserving an equal half of a mill-seat in the premises; [illegible] acres of Lot No. 37, north half Township 7, same patent, Town of Camden, payable in 5 years from date for $1,500.

The said Mortgages, Certificates of title and all the papers pertaining thereto may be examined at the Bank Department at any time previous to the 20th inst. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 3, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

apl. '54-law2y*

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s16 '52-law2y*

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes, issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s16 '52-law2y*

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

d2 '52-law2y*

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1854.—The BUFFALO CITY BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE BANK OF THE CAPITOL as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., [illegible] [illegible] Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago [illegible] (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express..........[illegible] A. M.

Second—St. Louis Night Express..........10.45 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (260 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers.

WINCHESTER AND ERMINDER.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the [illegible] advantages of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Only 40 miles further from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connection with first-class lines of Steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—To TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, at the termination of Eastern Railroads. Five daily trains from Cleveland; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Through tickets can be had at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Trains 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 5:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations. OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 5:30 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton,) at 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (way train,) at 6:15 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New York at 8 and 12:15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Elizabethport at 7:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3 and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 25 in 7, $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 6 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M. [illegible] [illegible] Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $18) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M., Burlington 4 P. M., Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11 P. M., same evening; Ogdensburgh [illegible] [illegible] Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M. will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburgh same day. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River.—Two lines daily at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy, thence by cars to Bordentown and Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars, through in four hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at [illegible] P. M.; Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. [illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Oct. [illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. [illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Dec. [illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, or

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From BOSTON to LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.	AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie.	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Leitch, leaves Boston,	Wednesday, Nov. 1
ARABIA, Judkins,	New-York, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
AMERICA, Lang,	Boston, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
ASIA, Lott,	New-York, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
CANADA, Stone,	Boston, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
AFRICA, Harrison,	New-York, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
EUROPA, Shannon,	Boston, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN HAVRE AND NEW-YORK DIRECT.—The Steamship Argo will sail from Havre direct for New-York (without calling at any point in England) on SATURDAY, 25th November. The rates of freight and passage in the first and second cabins will be very moderate. The sailings of the succeeding steamers will be shortly announced. The rate of insurance in France is less by ships from Havre direct for New-York than by ships calling at an English port. Apply to Havre or Paris, at No. 11 Boulevards des Italiens, to DONALD CURRIE, or in New-York to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States mails. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, from pier foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, "James Connoly & Co." will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., agents, No. 31 Broadway. N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. Thomas Lyon, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov 22. For Florida—through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Picolata, $33.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., and will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH (2,000 tons burden,) will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS on MONDAY, Nov. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,500 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.

Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD against WILLIAM S. HENDERSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] [illegible], in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars [illegible] and twelve cents, with interest from the 9th day of March, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 25, 1854. A. M. HART, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed on the 25th day of October, 1854, in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. A. M. HART, Plaintiffs' Atty.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN TREADWELL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, in Hicks-st., between Summit and Carroll-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 27, 1854. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, RALPH C. EVERETT, Administrators.

jy28-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next.—Dated Sept. 30, 1854. JOSEPHINE T. WILSON, CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Administrators.

o4-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Amherst Wight, No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854. CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix. CHARLES B. FOOTE, FRANCIS O'BRIEN, Executors.

s15-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS C. HAMERSLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 5 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1854. JOHN W. HAMERSLY, Administrator.

s21-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Clergyman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Esqs., No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of September, 1854. FREDERICK L. WASHBURN, Administrator.

s23-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DOUGHERTY JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers, at their place of business, No. 3 Washington Market, Vesey-st. side, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, June [illegible], 1854. JOHN COMBS, JOHN NIX.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of Albany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GIBSON, late of the city of Albany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 147 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated Albany, May [illegible], 1854. ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN, Administrator.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c.—Which are perfectly water-proof, and will not become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of them (their own manufacture) on hand, which, for quality and price, defy competition. ROGERS & WICKOFF, successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. Dealers in every kind of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INK, manufactured by Parsons, Fleming & Co., London, and keep on hand [illegible] [illegible]. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 26th-st. to 28th-st. where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story front room,) in this City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th of November, 1854.

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 9th day of December, 1854.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 26th-st. and the East River.

And also all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and 1st-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD C. WEST, ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, GEORGE H. BALDWIN, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE FIFTH AVENUE, from [illegible] road to [illegible]-st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 2d day of December, 1854.

Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the [illegible] between the northerly side of [illegible]-st. and the southerly side of 126th-st.

And also all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between [illegible] and [illegible], and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the [illegible] and the [illegible], as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHOM COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 4th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 15th day of November, 1854.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of November, 1854.

Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, between the [illegible] side of [illegible] and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, EDMOND GROSS, TERENCE McGUIRE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 4th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 15th day of November, 1854.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of November, 1854.

Third.—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of December, 1854.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land, situate in the said City, between the easterly side of the 4th-av., and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ARTHUR T. MILLS, ABRAHAM BOOME, Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 3d-av. to the East River, City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story, front room,) in this city, on or before the 23d day of December, 1854.

SECOND.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 8th day of January, 1855.

THIRD.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.

FOURTH.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of 3d-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

FIFTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES NEWCOMBE, late of the City of New-York, Florist, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1854. A. S. [illegible], Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 216 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1854. THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 22 North Moore-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of November, 1854. JOSEPH FORSYTH, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

PAINTING.

Leutze's Battle of Monmouth.

For some weeks past the public has had the opportunity of viewing LEUTZE's second historical picture, "The Battle of Monmouth." We have paid the exhibition a number of visits, and regret that the original impression still remains upon our mind, which is that of disappointment. This is more to be regretted, because the mechanical execution of the picture possesses merit. The foundation of the faults in the composition, lies in the evident fact that Mr. LEUTZE has not properly prepared his mind to grapple with the subject, and starting wrong, his conclusion is meagre and unsatisfactory. It is doubtful whether WASHINGTON at the battle of Monmouth can be expressed on canvas—the attempt is certainly an ambitious one, and however successful, would only illustrate a moment when a naturally chivalrous man committed an error, and a god-like hero for an instant lost that calm bearing on all other occasions so characteristic of his conduct.

The events of the battle of Monmouth could have been dramatized, and a point gained favorable for high artistic composition. Gen. LEE was with the advance of 5,000 men, with orders to engage the enemy; WASHINGTON was with the main army, bringing it up to support the van. History tells us that WASHINGTON rode ahead of his forces, and, to his indignation, met LEE "retreating," (not "routed,") with his whole force. The meeting of the two Generals is the moment that Mr. LEUTZE has attempted to portray.

The figure of WASHINGTON can scarcely be recognized as from the same hand that produced the "Crossing of the Delaware." The chief figure on that picture is dramatic enough just to verge on the extreme, but we now have not WASHINGTON, but "Old Put," rushing down the precipices of Stony Point. The likeness is entirely obliterated in the attempted portrayal of anger, and in the Continental hat, fairly over the eyes, when it is the instinct of every man, when excited, to brush away the intruding lock of hair from the brow. The most extraordinary action, however, is in the carriage of the right arm. No military man, no one who reflects on the natural attitude of self-defence, will admire its position. We know of no circumstances where a soldier would extend his arm and sword directly perpendicular into the air, forming a straight line, by measurement, that would reach from the shoulder to the feet. Such an attitude exposes the chest, and makes the performer conscious that his front is open to every attack. But, did WASHINGTON with his sword menace General LEE? Can any one imagine so degrading an action in WASHINGTON towards any one, much less an equal in rank, and then a rival for the office of Commander-in-Chief? Does a General ever draw his sword on the field of battle any more than he does in a drawing room?

General LEE tells no story indicative of the supposed emotions of his mind—in truth, to the uninitiated, he might be supposed to represent the calm, unmoved soldier, who was placed in the back ground, to reprove by example and contrast, the distorted action of the Commander-in-Chief. We have charged Mr. LEUTZE with a want of preparatory study, and it not only shows itself in the delineation of WASHINGTON, but even in the form of his horse. It is proverbial that at the time of the Revolution Virginia was famous for blooded animals, and WASHINGTON was, perhaps, one of the most successful raisers of such stock. The Virginian hunter was a high-mettled, sharp-boned animal, and kept by taste and by judgment in racing condition. Such a horse in the fatigues of a real campaign, would by the very action of his mind, without regard to his excessive labor, have not one pound of extra flesh. Mr. LEUTZE's horse is of the heaviest Normandy breed, and so fat and sleek, that he might have been just taken from a cattle show held in the old County of Berks, and represented in that condition, too, at the close of a day of hard work, when it was so hot that men and animals died of excessive heat.

In actual war, the holiday soldier disappears. There is something sublime in the very negligence and deranged appearance of officers, men, and animals engaged in the strife of battle. All useless trappings are rubbed off at the first onset; nothing remains intact but the flashing eye, the firm tread, the instinct of destruction. Yet WASHINGTON's dress is in perfect order. Why could he not have had one slight powder-begrimed look or accident, to speak of the physical contact with the engines of death? This would have been allowable—been hailed with delight. Mr. LEUTZE felt that he must do something in this way; and he has committed the unpardonable fault of his whole picture—*he has deranged Washington's hair*—the only thing inadmissible in the soldier and gentleman—and left him with his auburn locks divested of the pretension of full dress, and slovenly streaming in the wind.

The troops (?) supposed to represent LEE's division are put upon the canvas as a heterogeneous pack—men in a dastardly retreat before the enemy. If this were true of the picked men of WASHINGTON's army, it should never have been portrayed on canvas; but as it is not true, the scene becomes doubly offensive. Not an American ran away at the battle of Monmouth. LEE *ordered a retreat*; his columns retired slowly and compactly from the vantage ground, probably as indignant at the action of their commander as WASHINGTON himself. There was no appeal made to these men to stand firm. LEE said he would form them on the ground where he stood, and give battle to the enemy. He redeemed his promise, and the victory rested with the *American arms*. The personal appearance of these men are, to our surprise, as strangely misconceived as is their military conduct. Every man under LEE was a *regular*, and all wore the continental dress. Then wherefore the strange fantastic clothing, as if they had hurried at a moment's warning from the farm-house, the shop board, and the backwoods? The physiognomy of these men is not American; the race never presents so many contrasting forms and mongrel faces. This variety is highly artistic, but it is only expressive of men who form the outcasts of European cities. Equality of position, of food, of sentiment, make a marked sameness in the American face, which distinguishes it from all other people.

On many parts of the picture are episodes of painting that create enthusiasm, so finely illustrated on some of the prominent figures,—the old Continental uniform, so classic in the American mind. We might designate groups of great excellence, but which, nevertheless, form no necessary connection with the artist's proposed object of exhibiting the battle of Monmouth.

The Western hunter and his dying child, in some respects, is the finest we have ever seen, and would form, if the group stood alone, (with some correction of the drawing,) a splendid historical picture, characteristic of the *scenes of the early settlements of the West*. The landscape foreground is *cool and luscious*, but the herbage is, under any circumstances, too rich for Jersey soil—too abundant, after having been successively trampled upon by armies and artillery, and parched by a sun of tropical intensity. Mr. LEUTZE must be capable of better things than this picture. If he would *study—reflect—feel*—and solemnly enter upon the task of painting our battle fields, he could associate his name with the immortal deeds of the period of our national birth. To have the power of doing this is next to the privilege of being an active participant in the scenes themselves, and is a right accorded but to few.

As a picture for exhibition, the *Battle of Monmouth* will be popular; there are contrasts of color which will please; and it is a battle, and will, therefore, receive a cordial sympathy—for military glory is, after all, the ruling sentiment of our people; and so long as there is a display of uniforms, of artillery, and men presenting "the grizzly front of war," it must have admirers. Admitting this predisposition on the part of the public to be pleased, we regret that Mr. LEUTZE has let so fine an opportunity escape of giving a new impulse to taste, as would have been the case had the Battle of Monmouth justly ranked among the masterpieces of art.

USURY LAWS—No. II.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We have carefully studied the Report adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, on the Usury Laws, and adopt it as the basis of the continuance of our remarks on that subject. We confess ourselves disappointed, and regret that so weak and illogical a paper has emanated from so highly respectable and intelligent a body of gentlemen, whose pursuits and studies should have enabled them to present to the public a better defence of their project, the entire repeal of the Usury Laws. The Report, which we propose to consider *seriatim*, opens with the presentation of the history and characteristics of our present laws; this may have been important information to the Chambers, and so a proper and necessary part of a Report intended to present the reasons for their repeal; and then proceeds to state the arguments on both sides of the question, and to discuss the subject at length.

Their first paragraph begins by begging the whole question: "Whenever the unavoidable vicissitudes of trade carry the rate of interest the smallest fraction above the legal rate, the law comes in in a meddlesome and oppressive way to complicate and confuse all financial movements." What is this but assuming at the very outset of the investigation, before a single proposition has been stated and considered, that the law is meddlesome and oppressive, and so ought to be repealed? This mode of treating the question pervades the report; there is scarcely an attempt at argument, but a constant repetition of the views of the Committee as correct, and a denial of those of their opponents.

It is alleged that the law has been inoperative: that is no proof that it is inexpedient; there are many laws which are to a greater or less degree inoperative, the laws against gambling and the vending of lottery tickets which is a modified form of usury, the sale of intoxicating drinks without license; which we do not believe the Chamber of Commerce would propose to repeal, and therefore nothing is determined beyond the selfishness of those engaged in the trade in more money; who, though otherwise honorable men, violate the spirit of the law in that relation while they would not violate it in others though deemed unwise and injudicious. The argument, if it has any force, is destruction to the first principle of society, the necessity of obedience to the law.

We do not think the allegation that "Grand Juries, unmindful of their *oaths* turn leaden ears and blind eyes to its constant infraction," in the best possible taste; so grave a charge against so important a body as the Grand Inquest of the country, should never be made, except upon the most undoubted evidence and for imperative reasons. The further position, that "sharp-sighted Shylocks" are at the bottom of the opposition to the proposed repeal, is equally in bad taste, hardly better than the charge that all the advocates of repeal are usurers; it will hardly be accepted by the public or add to the value of the Document.

The Report next proceeds "to present a fair digest of the reasons that have generally been assigned for their stringent measures," as follows:

"First—It is claimed that Government originates money, that it is the creation of the Law, deriving its powers from legislation—is the only article that is made a legal tender in the payment of debts; that citizens have neither the legal nor the moral right to use money or coin for any other purpose than a circulating medium whereby to measure value; that the money of the public does not stand in the same relation to them that their other property does." These *propositions* they admit to be the "*main foundation of the claim*" of their opponents; but they carefully avoid their formal discussion, and content themselves with simply denying them. They do not even state specifically what they mean by money; whether *coin* or *bank credit*. They certainly do not mean to deny the obvious truths that Government alone creates *coin*, or that coin *alone*, and not its substance, gold, is the only legal tender. It is difficult to determine what they admit or deny, except the right and expediency of the law fixing the rate of interest; but denial is not proof nor argument. The claim "that citizens have neither the legal nor the moral right to use money or coin for any other purpose than as a circulating medium," we have never heard made; all the ordinary uses of money, its loan at *legal* interest, and its appropriation for other uses, are lawful and common. They seem in doubt of their ability to convince their opponents of the truth of their positions, notwithstanding they "have upon their side all historic facts from the earliest records of civilization, also all the experience of modern times, together with all the prominent political economists for a century past," and console themselves with the expectation that notwithstanding all this *array of experience and authority* if they "fail in establishing their own opinions and are compelled to admit all the rights claimed by our State Government, still the restrictionists will in time see the *impossibility* of using such a right in the way they propose;" which means that even if the right to restrict the rate of interest is established, and the deliberate judgment of the public should remain as at present, still the lenders of money will find means to defeat the law and continue to evade its provisions.

The next step in their argument is that "The only legitimate province of any Government is, to do what their constituency require of them, in preparing the material that the public may have previously found by experience to be the most suitable for a circulating medium;" but finding this hardly a safe position, as it involves an exclusive currency of coin, they *conclude there is* another duty of Government, "to take all needful action towards *securing the safety of whatever may be used as currency*." Now, if they mean by money, gold only, and if the coinage, as they allege, "adds no intrinsic value to the metal, why make coin alone a legal tender? And if their position is true, that the money of the public stands in the same relation to them as their other property, why have any *specific* legal tender? Why not make all property a legal tender, at its market price? This would be the logical conclusion from the premises of the Report.

After an erroneous statement of the origin of the authority of the Government of the United States, as from the people, and not the States as the possessors of original sovereignty and the right to coin money; and the object and results of coinage, with a denial of its necessity except for *convenience*. We *are introduced to* "one *of our first literary* men"—not one of the "eminent political economists for a century past," who are not indicated, that we might study their theories, but one whose pursuits and studies have had little connection with economy and financial topics. The hypothetical illustration which he presents as conclusive and *adequate to set aside the deliberate judgment* of society, proceeds in a manner precisely similar to the Report; to omit or deny all the facts of the case and then assume its conclusions as logical *deductions from admitted premises*. Eminent literary acquirements are not necessarily more certain to qualify an individual to decide properly on economy and financial questions, than eminent mercantile capabilities are in the performance of a literary task; both have often failed in their attempt to accomplish results out of the line of their avocations.

The Report next proceeds to adopt, as true, positions it has previously denied. "The coining of money, and the making our metallic currency a legal tender in the payment of debts, are exclusively the attributes of our general Government;" and yet the Government, according to their previous statement, does not originate money—it is not the creation of law, and the money of the people stands in the same relation to them as their other property. A man may grow corn or make cloth, but he cannot make money; he may sell his corn, his cloth, or his silver spoons, if he can find a purchaser, but he cannot compel his creditor to take either of them in payment of his debt, however difficult it may be to obtain money; and yet money, it is alleged, is merely one form of property, and has no exclusive origin or quality in the arrangements of society, and it is therefore unjust to restrict its owners in its use. If the Chamber of Commerce think to carry their measure by such arguments, they will find themselves mistaken, or we have misapprehended public intelligence.

The debates upon the report, given in the *Journal of Commerce*, strikingly exhibit the conflicting opinions which exist in their body upon the subject, and render the confident assumption of the obvious truth of its positions ridiculous. The first objector sees, at a glance, the impropriety of permitting those who enjoy the exclusive privilege of creating the money of the public, to fix the price of its use. The next denies the possibility of carrying the measure if attempted; he would, however, accept the principle if only the interest upon mortgages was to be fixed by law; why the basis of all wealth, the land, should be denied the benefit of what is to be claimed to be so obvious a right, we are unable to comprehend. Another denies that Banks are the creators of money; admitting, however, that they are the creators of *currency*, but not money; a very wise distinction, by one who, doubtless, comprehends the whole subject. Another proposes that the Legislature be asked to confine the privilege to New-York, and thus drive all the money to the City in the period of pressure, that our fellow-citizens of the State may not only have the profit of paying extra interest, but being compelled to come here to borrow. He must have a high opinion of the wisdom which is to concentrate at the Capitol of the "Empire State." Shall we send our quota, and will it be competent to the care of "the second financial focus in the world?" At present we seem unable to manage the affairs of our focus so as to retain enough of the million of gold which is semi-monthly pouring through it, to preserve its finances from jeopardy—its merchants from bankruptcy, or its mechanics from idleness and poverty. S.

FORBIDDEN FUN.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "We have heard in our day of *legal quibbles*, but if a Philadelphia lawyer can beat the following, lately argued to a Jury in this city, he can take our hat, eyes, and our *corduroys*. The prisoner is on trial for *entering* a house in the night-time, with intent to steal. The testimony was clear that he had made an opening sufficiently large to admit the upper part of his body, and through which he protruded himself about half way, and stretching out his arm committed the theft. Mr. Obfosticate Brief addresses the Jury. 'What an outrage,' (looking horrified, and with outstretched and trembling arms,) 'I repeat, what an outrage upon your intelligence and your common sense is it for the State's Attorney to ask at your hands the conviction of my client on such testimony! The law is against *entering* a house—and can a man be said to *enter* a house when only *one half* of his body is *in* and the other half *out*? Gentlemen, look to the Divine Law on this point. God commanded Adam and Eve not to eat the apple—*i. e.* the whole of the apple. And all the commentators agree that if they had only eaten one-half, they would not have been expelled from the blooming garden of Eden.' The Jury brought in a verdict of 'guilty' as to one-half of his body from the waist up, and 'not guilty' as to the other half. The Judge sentenced the guilty half to one year's imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the innocent half cut off, or take it along with him."

CLARK MILLS.—We are pained to hear that the establishment of this distinguished artist has been visited with a calamity by which he suffers severe pecuniary loss, and which will delay the completion of the great works which he had commenced—the equestrian statues of WASHINGTON and JACKSON. Yesterday afternoon, while his furnace was in full blast, the roof, from some unexplained cause, took fire, and notwithstanding great efforts were made to save the model of the statue of Gen. JACKSON and the building, they were, in an incredibly short time, destroyed by the flames. Several castings of the statue had been taken and placed outside of the foundry, and were saved. The loss sustained by this fire is estimated at six to ten thousand dollars, and the destruction of the model for the statue is particularly to be regretted, as it cannot be reproduced but with great labor and heavy expense. There was no insurance on the property. We give place to this intelligence with sincere regret, but, knowing the indomitable energy of Mr. MILLS as we do, we do not entertain a doubt that he will arise like the fabled bird of antiquity, and pursue his business with renewed energy and success. He has been tried in the furnace of affliction, but ultimately he will come out unscathed.—*Washington Union, 11th.*

LIGHTNING AND CONSUMPTION.—People are ruled and guided by sensations more than they are by reason. For example, about seventy persons, perhaps, are yearly killed in the United States by lightning, while those who perish by consumption are reckoned by hundreds of thousands. This disease is often evidently induced by a cold; and yet how few are alarmed at a cold, which so frequently eventuates in death. On the other hand, thousands of silly people are frightened by a thunder shower—so big with blessings—so generally harmless. This foolish timidity is the consequence of the vicious example or conversation of parents, guardians and servants, operating on children in their presence—exciting alarm, where there is no cause for fear, and thus producing a mental weakness and suffering, which children properly brought up never experience. An exhibition of the celestial phenomena of electricity is to them a source of keen and exciting enjoyment, instead of cowardly terror.—*Newark Advertiser.*

WAR AND LITERATURE.—This, indeed, is one striking way in which the war operates on literature—that it sends out the national thought in new and unexplored geographical directions; consecrates names and spots never heard of before; makes new ground rich with great acts and associations. A week or two ago, and there was a stream in the Crimea flowing on, night and day, quiet and unregarded; and at one place, where a road crossed this stream, high steeps rose above it, over which, day and night, passed too, disturbing nothing save mayhap, a loose stone, that would roll down into the gullies; and now that spot belongs to the imagination of Great Britain for evermore, and a perpetual allusion in literature will be made to the battle of the Alma. Does it not seem as if the place and name had been alike predestined! Who would not wish to see a photograph of those Crimean steeps, that have waited six thousand years, and, at last, are famous? [*London Leader.*

DEATH OF A VETERAN ACTOR.—Mr. SAMUEL DRAKE, Sen., the venerable pioneer of the drama in the West, and the grand-father of Miss JULIA DEAN, the actress, died in Kentucky, near Louisville, on the 17th ult., at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. DRAKE was a native of England, but settled in the West about 1816, and has since then managed theatres at Louisville, Cincinnati, Lexington and Frankfort. He was the father of SAMUEL, ALEXANDER, JULIA and JAMES G. DRAKE, Mrs. DUCKHAM and GEORGIANA, persons of the drama who won considerable renown and were more than ordinarily gifted people. His youngest son, SAMUEL G. DRAKE, was best known as a writer of exquisite taste.

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—The New-Orleans *Bee* says that a few days since six casks of excellent claret wine, purchased at the rate of $100 per cask, were shipped from that city on board a Havre packet, and consigned to Paris. The wine harvest in France has been exceedingly poor this year in consequence of the disease of the vine, and the demand for the better qualities in Europe is so great as to justify dealers in exporting back to France, where they will undoubtedly realize a profit.

☞ The Baptist *Almanac* for 1855 states that in 1853, there were in the United States 10,131 Baptist Churches, 6,475 ministers, and 806,754 members. *These are all regular Baptists. In addition* there are 6,800 Anti-mission Baptists, 51,775 Free-*will Baptists*, 3,180 *General*, 6,351 *Seventh-Day*, 8,000 Tunkers, 13,580 Church of God, and 235,000 Reformers. All the New-England States are reported to have but 92,008, while Virginia alone has 98,775. The Southern States of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and South Carolina and Tennessee, have 354,975. In the Western States about 75,000 members are reported.

A gum which is found on trial to be a perfect substitute for gum arabic, has been discovered in inexhaustible quantities in the north of Texas. The discovery is by Dr. G. G. Shumard, connected with Capt. Marcy's expedition.

Advices from Great Salt Lake City, state that the troops sent out under command of Col. STEPTOE, arrived there on the last day of August. The troops, as a general thing, had been well received, although the faithful had been commanded not to admit the strangers into their families. Two Indians were recently hung for murder—the first executions in the territory. There is very little money in circulation. The heavy tithes and the failure of some crops have exhausted the resources of the people, and the only coin in the country is in the hands of the Gentile merchants and the elders of the Church. This last Summer many families had seceded from the Church and gone into the States. There are hundreds who would follow them if they were able.

On the 21st of October, at 25 minutes before 8 o'clock P. M., a shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco. The motion was horizontal, and nearly from East to West. There were five distinct vibrations, occupying something like two and a half or three seconds. The shock was so violent that several in the lower portion of the city left their houses in alarm. The air was exceedingly sultry, both previous and subsequent to the occurrence.

[Advertisement.]

WHERE DO THEY ALL COME FROM!—Was the expression we heard yesterday afternoon in HEARD, CLAPP & Co.'s, Dry Goods Store, No. 301 Grand-st. Surely they cannot do business with such a crowd continually! Oh, no, was the response uttered by another! It was only commenced on Monday last, but they expect it to continue for the next four weeks, at least; the reason is you see, on Friday and Saturday last they closed the Store, and marked down their whole stock at less than first cost, as you will readily perceive, if you will price that beautiful Shawl yonder. But is the excitement so intense during the whole day, queried the first? Yes, I believe it is, except early in the morning. Well! as there is no chance now, let us go, and we will come in the morning, for I will have that Heavy Rich Plaid Silk at 4 shillings per yard. Exit both, with difficulty.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate Miniature on Ivory. As to likeness and durability, they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses, of any size, can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue basse du Rampart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

POPULAR LECTURES.—Pursuant to public request from the ladies of this City, and also from Drs. TYNG and MCELROY, Prof. WEBSTER and others, Dr. BANNING will lecture in Stuyvesant Institute at 3½ P. M., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th inst., to ladies exclusively, on Physical Education, management of the voice, and health generally; and to ladies and gentlemen at 7½ o'clock on the same evening, and at the same place, on the same subject. Arrangements have been made with Doctor B. for free admission to all.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mothers who have introduced PHALON's PAPHIAN LOTION into the nursery, testify that it relieves all irritation of the cuticle, to which infants are subject, and no lady who has ever used it will deny its beneficial effects upon a sun-darkened or chapped skin. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street. For sale by druggists and fancy dealers everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ INHABITANTS OF THOSE DISTRICTS where fever and ague prevails, may insure themselves from the attacks of that miserable disease, by the use DRUNLEE's Anti-Periodic Pills. They are tasteless and harmless, and contain no salt of mercury, arsenic, or quinine. Sold at No. 341 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Who is elected Governor is doubtful; but it is *certain* that LILLIE's Safes were *elected* at the *great fire test* at the late Philadelphia Fair. More of the same sort for sale at the Dépôt of World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CASTLE GARDEN.—Brilliant feats will be given this afternoon and evening by the great combined troupes of R. SANDS and MONS. CHIARINI, at Castle Garden.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ROOT's Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Crayons and Stereoscopes taken in any weather at No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 16—11½ P. M.

FLOUR—The receipts of Flour are good this morning. The stock in store is very light. The market opens with a moderate inquiry. Sales of 200 barrels extra Ohio at $9.

WHEAT—In Wheat there is an active milling demand, and the transactions are at previous rates. The stock of Upper Lake continues fair. Sales of 4,000 bushels of Racine at $1 80, at $1 90, and 15,000 bushels of Chicago at the same figure.

CORN—Corn is in good request, but the supply is not equal to the demand. Sales 12,000 bushels, at 70c.

OATS—The stock of Oats is good, but there is nothing doing.

WHISKY—Whisky is quiet. Sales 100 bbls., to arrive, at 34½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Are dull and unchanged.

Receipts this morning: Flour, 3,858 bbls.; Wheat, 28,645 bushels; Corn, 33,556 bushels; Oats, 22,703 bushels.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 16.

FLOUR—There is no change to note in the market for Flour. The demand is fair. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $[illegible] for Upper Lake, and $8 50 for good Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Included in the sales were 300 bbls. Pearl Mills, extra Ohio, at $9 12½.

WHEAT—The supply of Wheat is good, especially of the inferior grades, and rather pressing on the market. Sales 10,000 bushels, at $1 95 for white Michigan, and $4 50 for mixed Wisconsin.

CORN—Corn is in better supply, and in good demand. The market is steady. Sales 6,000 bushels, on the spot and to arrive soon, at 70c.

OATS—Oats are more plenty, and hardly so firm. Sales 30,000 bushels, at 41c.@42c.

WHISKY—Whisky is firmer. Sales 100 bbls., to arrive, at 35c.

CANAL FREIGHTS are a shade easier, and dull. On Flour to New-York, 70c.; on Wheat 20c., and on Corn 16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,757 bbls.; Wheat, 42,540 bushels; Corn, 77,786 bushels; Oats, 46,336 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 15.

The steamer *Atlantic's* news had no effect upon our Cotton market. The sales to-day have been 6,500 bales. *Middling is* quoted at 8¼c. The increased receipts at all Southern ports, as compared with this time last year, are 41,000 bales. MOLASSES is selling at 17c. ₩ gallon; MESS PORK, $17; BACON is considerably higher—10½c. asked. COTTON FREIGHTS to Havre, ⅞d.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been 6,000 bales. Prices close easier, but not quotably lower; Upland Middlings are held at 9½c.@9⅝c. The receipts of the week amount to 16,150 bales. The stock exclusive of shipboard is 25,000 bales.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, MATTHEW S. PARKER, Esq., of Boston, to Mrs. MARTHA FREEMAN, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, ROBERT D HART, of this City, to HARRIET A. SMITH, daughter of the late Melancton Overton, of Brookhaven, Suffolk Co., L. I.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, JAMES H. BAKER, of San Francisco, to ELIZA M. HUNTER, daughter of D. Ebbetts, Esq., of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 9, at Plymouth Church, by Rev. G. W. Noyes, of New-Haven, Conn., CHARLES F. FOSTER, of New-York, (formerly of Toronto, C. W.) to EMELINE B. FRALL, of New-Hampton, L. I.

At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Mr. SAML. C. WILDMAN, of Danbury, Conn., to Miss SARAH ANN, only daughter of the late Mr. Richard Green, of East Haddam.

At Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 16, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Mr. DARIUS W. GEER, of New-York, and Miss ELIZABETH C. SMITH, of the former place.

At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Bowden, ABAM G. WILLIAMS, of New-York, to Miss MARY E. SINCLAIR, daughter of the late John Sinclair, Esq., of Ann Arbor, Mich.

At Sing Sing, on Monday, by Rev. Mr. Ferguson, JAMES P. CARPENTER, of this City, to LIZZIE, daughter of the late Job Carpenter, of the former place.

At Croton Valley, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at Friends' Meeting-house, GEORGE W. UNDERHILL, of New-York, to MARY M., daughter of Moses Sutton, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, ELIZABETH, daughter of Abram Quackenbush.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, in [illegible]-st., near 2d-av., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, VIOLETTA S GORE, widow of Richard Gore, and eldest daughter of the late Gen. Matthias Nicoll, of Stratford, Conn., in the 71st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Stratford, for interment.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 16, at the residence of J. E. Chadeayne, No. 31 Rutgers-st., ELIZABETH SILSBEE, widow of the late John F. Silsbee.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Friends' Meeting, in Orchard-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M., on Friday, 17th. Her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., by the 11½ o'clock New-Haven train. Carriages will be in waiting at the dépôt.

On Tuesday, Nov. 14, of scarlet fever, CHARLES, son of Jetur and Ann Gardiner, aged 1 year and 11 months.

At Lower Morrisania, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, Mrs. MARGARET PATTERSON, in her 55th year.

The friends of the family, and those of her son Andrew, are invited to attend the funeral services, held at the house on Friday, at 2½ o'clock on Morse-av., between 6th and 7th-sts. Carriages will be in waiting at the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, to proceed to Greenwood.

At Upper Red Hook, N. Y., Mrs. MARY G. JOHNSON, wife of Rev. John G. Johnson, and daughter of Eleonora Platt, of New-York.

Funeral services at Rutgers-st. Church, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 17th inst. Burial at Bloomfield, N. J.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16.

$10,000	Ohio 6s, '56	95	175	Reading Railroad	68
2,700	Ohio 6s, '75	107	200	do	s60 67½
4,500	Virginia 6s	91	100	do	b60 68
1,000	San Francisco 10s	103	200	do	67
6,000	Erie Income B s3	88	100	do	67¼
1,500	H. R. 1st M'g B's s3	101	100	do	s30 67
1,000	Pen. Bds 2d issue	84½	100	do	b60 67
1,000	do	84½	100	do	s3 67
15,000	Ill Cen. R. R. Bds s3	66½	50	do	s10 67
3,000	do	s3 66½	340	Harlem Railroad	s3 36½
2,000	do	66	200	do	s3 36
61	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	113	200	do	b60 37
50	Bank of Commerce	100	100	do	s3 36½
45	Metropolitan Bank	106	45	Mich. Cent. R. R.	b3 90
50	Canton Co.	s60 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	79
150	Nic. Trans. Co.	s3 18	100	Erie Railroad	35
250	do	18	100	do	34
100	Gold Hill Mine	s60 [illegible]	550	do	35
100	Parker Vein	[illegible]	300	do	35
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	s30 28	150	do	b30 35
100	do	s3 28	50	do	b3 35
100	do	[illegible]	100	do	b60 35
100	do	[illegible]	100	do	35
100	do	b30 28	100	do	34
100	do	s3 28	150	do	34
100	do	27½	100	do	34
200	do	27½	100	do	34
250	do	27	455	do	34
70	N. Y. Central R. R.	c 81½	15	do	34
150	do	81	400	do	b3 34
50	do	s30 81	200	do	b3 34
50	do	s30 80½	100	do	33
50	do	80½	100	do	s3 33
50	do	81	50	do	b3 33
51	do	81	50	do	33½
6	Chi. & Rock Island R.	73	150	do	s30 33½
5	Galena & Chicago R.	93	100	do	s60 33½
50	Northern Indiana R.	93	100	do	b3 34
5	N. Ind's Construction	77	200	do	b60 35
160	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	76			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	90½	400	Reading Railroad	68
2,000	Indiana 5s	49	100	do	s10 68
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	s30 66½	300	do	s60 68
8,000	do	66	200	do	s3 68
5	Continental Bank	99½	10	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	91
100	Canton Company	b60 20	50	Erie Railroad	34
200	Flor. & Key. Jt. Stock	6	50	do	34
75	N. Y. Central R. R.	81½	100	do	s3 34
250	Cumber. Coal Co.	27½	100	do	34
250	do	b60 28	425	do	34
150	do	s30 27½	100	do	34
100	do	s30 27½	150	do	s3 34
100	do	27½	100	do	34
200	Nicara. Transit Co.	19	100	do	s60 34
200	do	19	50	do	34
200	do	b60 19	50	do	34
50	Harlem Railroad	37	50	Huds. Riv. R. R.	s30 35
100	do	b30 37½			

THURSDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool Saturday, November 4, arrived at this port early this morning. The Money accounts from London report lower discounts, 4@4½ ₩ cent., outside the Bank of England. The Bank report shows a further increase in Specie of $230,000, and the receipts of Gold into London for four days of the week, to Thursday, 2d November, amounted to $2,545,000, with diminished exports to the Continent. The Funds left off 94⅛. Neither the papers or private letters say anything particularly encouraging about American Stocks. They were dull in London, and from the Continent we hear of no important *orders*. The New-York Central Loan is advertised in London by Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Securities, but with what prospects is not stated. The offer is to sell one-third of the original loan to the English public. Railroad Iron is quoted at £7 @£7 5s. in Wales; the Iron trade generally looking dull. The Liverpool Cotton market is a small fraction higher, with a good steady demand; sales of 46,920 bales for the week. There was more business doing in goods at Manchester, but under forced sales at reduced prices, the trade generally looking dull. Flour is again quoted lower, and the speculative excitement in grain much abated; Indian Corn is an exception—the demand keeps up. The prices of Sugar and Coffee in London are firm, with a tendency to dearer rates. No change in Teas. The war news from the East is rather adverse to trade, as the struggle threatens to be a long one on the part of Russia.

The Stock Exchange this forenoon was active, owing to the determined spirit manifested by sellers, and lower figures on the Railroads were reached than at any time since the 2d of September. Nearly 4,000 shares of Erie were registered at from 35 down to 33½, closing at the early Board 34 cash. New-York Central touched 81, and Reading 67½. The whole movement since Friday last had borne so much the appearance of an exaggerated panic in these Stocks, that a reaction was looked to by some parties as being certain to occur, and that suddenly. The offerings, therefore, were pretty freely taken up, and at or after the Second Board a rise of 1 ₩ cent. was established. The latest bid for Erie was 35¼, though the highest record sale is 34⅛; Reading 68½@¾. Illinois Central Bonds, 66 cash; Cumberland Coal, 27⅞, and Transit shares, 18⅞. The market generally closed with a firmer temper. The Stock Houses are more comfortable in Money since Tuesday; a number of the Bank and outside lenders being better disposed to place funds at call. The change, however, does not extend to mercantile paper, which is still scrutinized closely, and taken at 12 ₩ cent. for good lists of names, with an occasional exception at 10 ₩ cent.

The Money difficulties at the West continue. The Ohio Banks are returning the Stocks of their own State on this market. The Sixes of 1856 were forced to-day at 95, and for the Loan of 1860 the best bid was par. The long Sixes of 1875 brought 107. These are new figures for the Stocks of Ohio, hitherto decided favorites at prices nearer our New-York Public Stocks than the issues of any other Western or Southern State. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, which failed at Cincinnati yesterday, was a branch of the State system, the security for circulation being mutual and the liability a common one. The depositors only entail a *loss on the creditors*. The Washington house of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co. is *reported to have come to the determination to* suspend payment. The partnership expires in a short time, and some of the members of the firm were indisposed to make further sacrifices to meet the run upon their Exchange Bank. Virginia Stocks sold to-day at 90½ ₩ cent., but they were from the West. *It is* understood that the State will not want for funds to meet its immediate engagements in consequence of the suspension of the Washington agents. A considerable delivery of Sterling five ₩ cents was made to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. a few weeks ago on a London contract, and further sums are now ready on the same engagement. We hear nothing new of the run upon the Chicago Bankers.

The regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. DRAPER will take place *to-morrow, Friday*, at 12½ o'clock, at the *Merchants'* Exchange.

Cleveland and Pittsburg Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, was held at the United States Hotel, in Hartford Conn., on Wednesday last. The stock was largely represented from all sections of the country, and the greatest harmony and unanimity prevailed in the meeting. In the absence of the Financial Report, the Committee laid before the meeting a statement of the affairs of the Company, showing a highly prosperous condition, taking into account the short crops in Ohio and the financial difficulties which have embarrassed their prospective operations. The small sum of $150,000 is required in cash to complete the river extension. When that is done, 200 miles of as good road as in the United States will be in operation, producing, as a low estimate, $1,000,000 annual revenue, the first year. The whole cost of the road will then not exceed five and a half millions of dollars.

To raise this small sum the Bonds of the Company are offered at seventy-five cents on the dollar. The security is beyond and above all question, and the meeting passed a resolution approving of the action of the Directors, and urging the stockholders to release the Company at an early day.

It was announced, after the meeting had adjourned, that about $50,000 had been taken, leaving only $100,000 wanted to finish the extensions.

The annual report in December will put stockholders in possession of all the details, and no doubt give universal satisfaction. The holders of this stock may rest contented that their property is in the hands of honest, capable and efficient managers, who are devoting all their energies to the work in hand. T.

United States Mint.

SUMMARY OF COINAGE *executed at the Mint of the United States and the Branches, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1854.*

Gold.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	750,813	$15,016,260 00
Eagles	177,874	1,778,740 00
Half Eagles	514,697	2,573,485 00
Three Dollars	129,986	389,958 00
Quarter Eagles	667,780	1,669,397 50
Dollars	1,602,303	1,602,303 00
Fine Bars	—	9,476,546 62
Unparted bars	—	4,085,478 00
Totals	3,843,144	$35,999,205 12
Silver.	Pieces.	Value.
Dollars	33,140	$33,140 00
Half Dollars	6,768,000	3,384,000 00
Quarter Dollars	11,760,000	2,940,000 00
Dimes	3,830,000	383,000 00
Half Dimes	5,800,000	290,000 00
Trimes	400,000	12,000 00
Totals	28,637,140	$7,051,140 00
	Pieces.	Value.
(Copper) Cents	3,777,560	37,775 60
Total Coinage	35,647,873	$43,070,121 19

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the Mint of the United States.

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS AND COINAGE *at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for October, 1854.*

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

From California	$550,000
From other sources	50,000
Total	$600,000

SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.

Including silver purchases	$200,000
Total gold and silver deposits	$800,000

GOLD COINAGE.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Dollars	323,743	$323,743 00
Fine bars	—	1,822,767 97
Total Gold	323,743	$2,146,510 97

SILVER COINAGE.

Half dollars	168,000	$84,000
Quarter dollars	24,000	6,000
Dimes	500,000	50,000
Half dimes	700,000	35,000
Total silver	1,392,000	$175,000

COPPER COINAGE.

Cents	486,346	$4,863 46

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage	323,743	$2,146,510 97
Silver coinage	1,392,000	175,000 00
Copper coinage	486,346	4,863 46
Number of pieces	2,201,089	Value $2,326,374 43

Latest Marine Intelligence from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—In the River—Burlington, Michell, Philadelphia; American Union, Kelly, New-York. Cleared Nov. 2.—Wandering Jew, Stackpole, for Akyab; Philadelphia, Poole, for Liverpool.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—Dr. Bechuler, Mrs. Magruder, Miss and Master Magruder, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs Robinson, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Stalker, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Cleveland, 2 Misses Gray, Miss Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Wilks, 5 children, infant and 2 nurses, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Salomon, 5 children and nurse, Mr. Lion, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Hammond, John H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Salomon, Mr. Lebee, D. Trehmer, Thos. Prosser, James Odier, Mr. Roger, C. Atkinson, Mr. Birkle, Mr. Thoreman, Mr. Gray, Miss Tucker, Miss [illegible], Miss Moore, Jos. Lawless, Mr. Castle and lady, Mr. Laird, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lodge, Chas. Sturber, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Chapelle, lady and 3 children, Mr. Yeatman, Mr. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. Gilliam and 3 children, Miss Gilliam, J. F. Green, Mr. Lott, Jas. Anderson, Mr. Glasspor, Mr. Bischoff, J. O. Colt, Rev. Wm. Bowman and servant, Mr. Parker, Mr. Rodeconachi, L. Mandillo, C. H. Rhodes, Mr. Severall, E. Vetter, Geo. Wilson, Mr. McWilliams, Edward Bates, H. Guest, Mr. Malsenberger, F. S. Royce, Mr. Barkeley, Mr. Schoenfeld, Wm. Brown, Mr. Conrade, C. Hilsey, Mr. Reed, J. D. Buster, Wm. Smith, Thos. Davidson, J. Spence, Jas. F. Brown, Mr. Vogel, N. B. Tower, Mr. Rivers, Mr. Wolsey, two Misses Morton, Miss Gemmil, Miss Webb, John Cochrane, B. W. Conover, Miss Conover, two Misses Carr, J. B. Henry, Mr. Peet, John Mitchell, Mr. Webster, Chas. Letts, Edmund Thos. Richardson, James Baily, Mr. King, Mr. Alespo, Mr. Thirion, Wm. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and child, Walter Horton, Mrs. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Jeavy, G. B. McMahon—Total, 164.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, and Petersburg—J. B. Dickinson, J. W. Pond, Mrs. A. Ainger and daughter, Miss R. Burr, J. McCurn, lady and 2 children, J. McGill, W. E. Sheppard, A. Stern, M. Klatt and lady, J. F. Hume, D. Samuels, E. C. Varney, Jno. Goold, T. F. Mosheny, W. H. Rylott and son, Mrs. E. Barlow, Jas. Clark, J. Kozard, L. Jones, Mrs. E. Fuller and 2 children, J. McBeth, B. Read, and 15 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 49	Sun sets	4 40	Moon rises	2 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 05	Gov. Island	6 50	Hell Gate	8 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, NOV. 16.

Cleared.

Ships Wisconsin, Scott, Calcutta, E. A. Mumford & Bros.; Sea Nymph, Harding, San Francisco, Earle & Wood; Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Roscoe, Whiting, East Indies, J. H. Williams; Flora McDonald, Skinner, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Flight, Calhoun, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Milton, Bradford, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brigs Lucy H. Chase, Bigsby, Mobile, E. P. Buck & Co.; Preciosa, (Swed.,) Ryberg, Rotterdam, Funcho & Meincke; Margaret Jane, (Br.,) Larkin, St. Johns, N. F., Brown & Dinwiddie.

Schrs. Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; N. Martin, Perrine, New-Orleans, McCready, Mott & Co.; Edward Kidder, Tyler, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; T. R. Burton, Rogers, Savannah, Scranton & Talmage; J. W. Miner, Berry, New-Orleans, Lane & West; W. J. Spofford, ——; Sawyer, J. Ashby, Volant, Smith, Alexandria, Mott Nodell, Wake, Jennings, Washington, E. E. Powell, D. Orleans, Hallock, Mobile; Eagle, Rhoades, Atlantic, Nicholson, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Anthony Green, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; E. H. Nickerson, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis.

Propellers Western Port, Hall, Baltimore, J. T. Smith; Thos. Spaulding, Morrison, Philadelphia.

Barge Grampus, Scofield, Philadelphia, Hand & Kirkpatrick.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool Nov. 4, at 11 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 4, passed the bark Ashley, going into Liverpool; 6th, at 8.15 A. M., 6 miles E. of Tuskar, passed R. M. steamship Europa; 13th, at 7 A. M., exchanged signals with an American ship, 3d distinguishing pennant No. 9[illegible], private signal red with white ball—supposed to be the Sir Robert Peel; 7 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Pacific; 15th, 7.10 P. M., exchanged signals with R. M. steamship Arabia, abreast of Fire Island Light.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Bark Catalina, (Span.,) Sansent, Buenos Ayres 81 ds., with hides and wool to Aguirre & Galway.

Brig Quadruple, (Br.,) Burnside 16 ds., with molasses to Middleton & Co. Experienced heavy N. and N. W. gales.

Bark Virginia, (of Machias,) Randall, Trinidad de Cuba 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Aguirre & Galway. Sid. in co. with brig R. Drummond, for New-York.

Brig Wetumpka, Kirby, Mobile 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Jones, Havana 11 ds., with oranges and cigars to T. Gilmartin. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Delegate, (Br.,) Smith, St. Domingo City 21 ds., with lignum vitæ and mahogany to A. A. Ronduse & Co. Went ashore on the West Bank this morning, and was towed off by the steam tug Hercules, without receiving any damage.

Schr. Liverpool, (Br.,) Burgess, Cornwallis, N. S., 16 ds., with potatoes to C. Acherly.

Schr. Annie, (Br.,) Cochner, Windsor 18 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Euphemia, Eldride, Portsmouth, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. J. W., (new,) Faulkner, New-London, in ballast to Dayton & Sprague. The J. W. is intended for the Boston line of packets.

Schr. Wilbert, (Br.,) Carr, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolfe.

Schr. Susan Mary, Crockett, Baltimore 4 ds., with corn to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Yorktown, Cole, Petersburg, with mdse. to J. Hunter & Son.

Schr. J. Henderson, Lowry, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Laura, Henderson, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary, Bowen, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Huntress, Dicey, Phila., for Newburyport.

Schr. John Stuart, Dudley, Phila., for Newburyport.

Schr. Laura Dora, Ulmer, Rockland, with lime.

Sloop Fredk. Brown, Gardner, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, with mdse.

BELOW—1 bark, unknown.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 16—ARR. ships Gen. Parsell, from Cadiz; Dana, New-Orleans; barks Claudia, St. Domingo; Manoppa, Mansanilla; E. S. Walter, Galveston; Tasso, Matanzas; Glen, New-Orleans; brigs Baltic, Havana; Elma Burgess, [illegible], Matanzas, Savannah.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16—ARR. schr. Central America, from Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 4, lat. 29 S., lon. 34 [illegible] W., ship Ocean [illegible].

Oct. 11, lat. 12 [illegible] S., lon. 31 [illegible], ship Fairfax, Cole, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans.

Nov. 9, lat. 38, lon. 70, brig Georgiana, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Sept. 26, ship Duchess d'Orleans, Richardson, from Callao for Hampton Roads and [illegible]; barks Ryeva, Bay City, Wardle, from Pernambuco, disg.; barks Nyman, da., Pollys, from Rio Grande, with cod and [illegible]; Virginia, Canada, from Baltimore, do.; Seneca, Washington, da., do.; Sarah Chase, Osgood, from New-York, disg.; Antelope, White, from do.; [illegible], from Newcastle, disg.; Antelope, White, from Baltimore, arr. day before, disg.; Wm. H. Stewart, Rider, from Baltimore, disg.; [illegible]. The bark Grace, Dexter, for Baltimore, sld. a few days previous. The U. S. ship Massachusetts, sld. previously for Cape Town, and returned to Rio again, with loss of spars, having experienced a heavy gale.